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Chicago Tribune.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Funeral Cortege at Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

SORROWFUL AND IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 22—9 a. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a very uncomfortable night, but has taken his breakfast with relish, and is quite as strong as he was yesterday. Mr. Frederick Seward has improved within the past twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

The Manifestations of Respect at Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HARRISBURG, April 21.

Owing to the heavy rain from 8 o'clock last night to this morning, it was found impossible to proceed with the intended military and civic night display. Throngs of people, however, lined the streets, and followed the remains to the State Capitol, where the body lay in state in the House of Representatives. The coffin lay upon a catafalque, around which were a wreath of spotless white flowery almonds. The coffin lid was open from 9 to 12 o'clock last night, during which the hall was crowded to excess with those wishing to get a view of the President's features. They passed in and out in order. At the appointed hour the doors were closed, and the remains locked up till 7 o'clock this morning, when the lids were again thrown open and the vast assemblage commenced entering the hall. When the citizens generally, especially ladies and children, were entering, the military escort, the column of march, formed in lines of procession in the following order.

Band of Music.
Cavalry and Artillery.
Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Officers of the Army and Navy Dismounted.
Officers of the Army and Navy Mounted.
Commanding Officer of Escort and Staff.
Chief Marshal and Aids.
Clergy.
Pall Bearers and Escort.
The Family Relations.
Delegation of State of Illinois, as Mourners.
His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Commonwealth, Pennsylvania, and Maj. Gen. Geo. Cadwallader, Commanding the Department of Pennsylvania, and Staff.
Diplomatic Corps.
Ex-President Buchanan, Chief Justice and Associates of the Supreme Court, United States Senate, House of Representatives of the United States.
Federal Judiciary, and Judges of other States and Territories.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, and other State Officials, including Justices of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislative Authorities and Judiciary of the County of Dauphin.
Mayor of Harrisburgh and City Council.
Committee of Arrangements.
Delegations from other States.
Soldiers of the War 1812, Honorably Discharged, Soldiers of Present War.
Fire Department.
Civic Associations.

At the hour of 9, the Hall of the House of Representatives was closed to all citizens and soldiers, except those taking part in the military or civic procession.

At the head of the catafalque sat Brig. Gen. Eaton, who was assisted by Admiral Davis and another General officer. There are three General officers on duty every twenty-four hours.

Just one hour was allowed for the various bodies comprising the procession to pass through, and this having expired, Mr. Sands, U. S. Superintendent of Burials, who has the body in charge, closed the coffin, after which all ingress to the capitol was barred.

During the procession and other demonstrations, guns were fired in memory of the honored dead. The Hall was draped in a most artistic style. Behind the Speaker's desk was a portrait of President Lincoln, looking natural and life-like. The Speaker's desk was handsomely interwoven with chaplets of flowers. Wherever one traveled in the city there was evidence of deep grief. The houses were draped in mourning, and the people everywhere manifested reverence. The *Patriot* office and the *Telegraph* office had suspended from them beautiful flags which were draped with black.

The hour of eleven having been appointed for the departure, the special delegation are already at the depot. The military and civic procession have escorted the cortege, which was followed by throngs of citizens. Fortunately the day has proved bright, beautiful and pleasant. In a few moments they are off for Philadelphia.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Before leaving Harrisburg, the assemblage was so great about the depot that the police and military were kept constantly engaged. The sun having come out bright, the procession appeared to splendid advantage. Among those who joined us at Harrisburg, were Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. J. K. Morehead, Hon. Jos. Bailey and M. H. Stanton, Chairman of Committee of arrangements for the city of Philadelphia. Gov. Bradford and staff returned by special train to Baltimore. Gov. Curtin and staff are on board. While in the latter city, the funeral delegations were the guests of Gov. Curtin.

At 11 o'clock we departed from Harrisburg. Arriving at Middletown, throngs awaited our coming and watched our departure. In the village of Elizabethtown the people from a distance in the country and villages gathered around the car containing the remains, and vainly sought to gratify the longings of their hearts. At Mount Joy, men and women stood with uncovered heads, the latter wept as if by the bedside of their dearest relatives.

Not less than 5,000 people gathered together at Lancaster, every one seeming eager to know which car contained the President's remains. On being informed, all eyes turned eagerly to the sacred carriage. The depot was wreathed with our country's flags, lined with black fringes and studded with rosettes, stars appearing in pretty contrast. Flags were intertwined and clasped in each other, as if linked closer by the sad bereavement which spread them to public view as a worthier art in honor of the honored dead. It was exquisite as well as appropriate.

The train slowly departing, on either side of us, in line, were what seemed literary and religious societies, uncovered, and reaching out away beyond the suburbs. Between this place and the last passed were standing in a field, on eminence, close by the railroad, a number of farmers who had the air of honorably discharged soldiers, and who, uncovered, with hats in left hand, held up their right to heaven, as if vowing before God that they were now and ever ready to avenge their fallen chieftain.

Near the little village of Gap we passed a train for Harrisburg, which was waiting to give us the right of way. The passengers were out in fields adjacent, and stood uncovered until we passed by, after which they resumed their seats and sped onward.

At Penningtown the country people and villagers assembled, looking mournfully on as we passed like a flash. Going through Parkesburg, the people lined the houses, railroad cars and fences, [illegible]

[illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

The remains of the President are lying in state in Independence Hall. [illegible]

[illegible]

Conventional Committee, the Illinois delegation, the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, and their staffs; members of the press; heads of departments of the State of Pennsylvania; members of Congress from Pennsylvania and other States; Mayor and Recorder of the city of Philadelphia; Messengers and Clerks of Councils; ex-members of Councils; members of the Councils of Philadelphia; departments of the Government of the city; representatives of foreign Governments; distinguished strangers; Judges and officers of the United States Court; Judges and officers of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania; Judges and officers of the several courts of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania; City Council of Camden; Collector of the port and officers of the Customs; Collectors, Assessors and officers of the Internal Revenue Department; Post Master of the city and clerks; director, Treasurer and officers of the U. S. mint; employes of Quartermaster's Department and of Schuylkill arsenal; officers of Philadelphia county; officers of the army and navy of the United States; officers and members of colleges and literary institutions; Comptrollers of public schools; the Press club of Philadelphia; the carpenters; company of Philadelphia discharged officers of army and navy of the United States; soldiers of the war of 1812; Soldiers' Campaign Club; McClellan Old Guard; detachments of army, and navy; marine corps; volunteer organization not on duty with the escort; Union League of Camden; U. F. A.; National Union Club; Union City Executive Committee; the several Ward Union Leagues, in numerical order, will form on Locust street, right resting on the left of the third division; Young Men's Keystone Club, and other Democratic associations; Theatrical profession; Republican Invincibles; Masonic Order; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Order of Good Fellows; American Protestant Association; Schuyler Lodge No. 5, G. B. B.; Order United American Mechanics; Lodges of Colored Masons; Lodges of Colored Odd Fellows; social and civil Statistical Associations of Pennsylvania; Delmonico Benevolent Association; German Union Club; German Turner Association; United Singing Society; the Caledonian Club; the Catholic Philopatrian Institute; Hebrew Beneficial Societies and lodges; Fenian Brotherhood; Temperance Societies; Firemen's Association.

The military funeral and escort consisted of a detachment of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, three regiments of infantry, officers of the army, navy and marine corps not on duty, and various detachments of other volunteer organizations. All military officers were in uniform, with side arms. Badges of mourning were worn on the left arm and sword hilts. Minute guns were fired from the time the remains arrived at the railroad depot until they were deposited in Independence Hall. The unnumbered thousands lining the sidewalks and elsewhere, moved slowly after the procession. Such a sea of human faces is seldom seen. The intensest anxiety prevailed at each crossing and by-way to get a glimpse at the passing escorts. It was utterly impossible to seek a passage from one sidewalk to the other. The people will wait longingly until to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, when the doors of the hall will be thrown open and the President's features exposed to view.

FROM WASHINGTON.

AMOUNT OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY ISSUED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week ending to-day was $2,707,080, making the total amount now in circulation $113,961,800. Of this aggregate, the largest proportion has been of notes of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100, although some of the banks with large capital have been furnished with $500 and $1,000 bills. Very few banks have as yet been furnished with the one and two dollar notes. There are up to date one thousand and forty-five National Banks in operation, with an authorized capital of two thousand and forty-nine million five hundred and eighty two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars. Two hundred and forty-one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars of which is paid in.

Since the last report forty-two National Banks have been authorized, with an aggregate capital of twelve million nine hundred and ninety-five thousand and twenty dollars.

The following are the Western banks established: First National Bank, Mattoon, Illinois, capital $50,000; First National Bank, Morrison, Illinois, capital $50,000; Logansport Bank, Logansport, Indiana, capital $100,000; First National Bank, Seymour, Indiana, capital $100,000; First National Bank, Connellsville, capital $100,000; Piqua Bank, Piqua, Ohio, capital $200,000; National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, capital $200,000; City Bank, Green Bay, Wisconsin, capital [illegible]; Wisconsin Bank, Watertown, capital $50,000; Milwaukee Bank, capital $250,000; First National Bank, Denver City, Colorado, capital $200,000.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Within the past few days a large number of Marylanders and Washingtonians, who went South at the breaking out of the rebellion, including some prominent citizens, have returned to this city.

They were with Gen. Lee and his army, and were allowed to go to their homes, according to the cartel. Some of them are yet bitter in their feelings, and express their intention to return to the South when exchanged, and, if required, to again raise their hands against our flag. The most of them, however, admit that the South is overpowered, the war at an end, and that they are glad to get home again. One of these men relates the singular incident that the same person who owned the farm on which the fighting commenced at the first battle of Manassas, also owned the house in which General Grant and General Lee drew up the articles of surrender.

Many Alexandrians are nightly presenting themselves to the pickets outside of the city, and come in to talk.

A change of commands, including the assignment of Gen. Halleck to Richmond, was published here yesterday, and also telegraphed North. It is now ascertained that no such orders have been issued by the War Department, nor are they in contemplation.

Since the murder of President Lincoln, it has been directed by Gen. Augur that no one be allowed to pass the pickets or forts encircling this city, except on a written pass from headquarters, or when known personally to the officer in charge or commander of a fort.

Boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are allowed to pass, subject to search at different points. Citizens, however, do not require passes to leave the city by railroads going north.

President Johnson has to-day been through part of the same routine as during the past few days, viz: receiving the visits of the various State delegations and political associations. The first to call this morning was the Georgetown Union League, whom the President feelingly addressed. A delegation of the sons of Vermont afterwards called with Hon. S. R. Colby. He responded to them in a brief speech, and in conclusion said: "He would say to the wealthy traitor, you must pay the penalty of your treason, and on the other side, to the misguided thousands who have been deluded and deceived, many of whom have paid the penalty with their lives and limbs, conciliation, forbearance and clemency."

The female employees of the Treasury Department also called on the President and some time was spent in hand-shaking. Several bouquets were presented to him, one of which had a card accompanying it, with this inscription: "May the angels of the Lord encamp around thee."

New dispositions of the Army of the Potomac have been made. The 6th corps has been relieved from guarding the South Side Road, and ordered to Washington. Their places are to be taken by the 5th corps. The 6th and 2d corps have as yet received no orders, but are hourly expecting to be sent to some prominent post.

Wednesday was observed as a day of mourning in the army, labor being suspended. Nothing was talked of in the camp among the officers and men, but the sad fate of our late President, and but one sentiment is entertained in regard to the terrible tragedy, while all their sympathies are with the bereaved family of the deceased.

Commissioned officers of volunteers leaving the service will, in addition to the certificate of non-indebtedness from the 2d Auditor of the Treasury, hereafter be required by paymasters settling their discharge accounts, to furnish a statement that there are no charges against them on the books of the Paymaster General.

Among the names of fifty-one officers and privates who captured the battle-flags and guidons which arrived here yesterday, are Sergeant A. Clapp, company D, 2d Ohio; Sergeant F. F. Hall, company E, 15th Ohio; [illegible]

The ordinance of secession was adopted by Virginia on the 17th of April, 1861, by a vote of yeas, 88; nays, 55. Among those who voted in the negative were John Janney, of Loudoun, the venerable President of the Convention; John B. Baldwin of Augusta, late representative in the Confederate Congress, from the 10th Congressional district; [illegible] Hon. Geo. W. Summers, of Kanawha; Hon. W. C. Wickam, of Hanover.

THE RUSH ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON—THE THRONG TO BE STOPPED—INTERVIEW WITH MOSBY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 22.

The rush on President Johnson by all manner of men and women, to make speeches at him, and extort speeches from him, still continues. The President has not yet learned the art of shutting them out, and so they continue to abuse his forbearance. He made the same speech over once or twice to-day to delegations composed mainly of Government employees, and stood for half an hour, while all the female employees of the Treasury Department filed the room and looked at him.

On Monday, however, a delegation of sufferers and refugees from the Border States is to wait upon him, and with that the reception of delegations is to be peremptorily ended. He continues to use as an office the room next to that of Secretary McCulloch, in the Treasury Department.

[illegible]

The Orange & Alexandria railroad is to be immediately opened to Richmond.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspicions of an Attempt on Chief-Justice Chase's Life.

A STROUG GUARD KEPT AROUND HIS HOUSE.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

An Immense Throng and Great Excitement.

Reasons why Sherman's Agreement was Annulled.

Booth Believed to have been Thrown from his Horse and Injured.

JEFF DAVIS SEEKING A LAST DITCH IN TEXAS.

GEN. GRANT AT FORTRESS MONROE YESTERDAY.

Preparations for the Obsequies in New York.

A CANADIAN PIRATICAL SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 23—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is doing quite as well as could be expected. Mr. F. Seward is somewhat stronger, more conscious and less restless than he has been.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Sur. Gen.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Lying in State Yesterday—Immense Throngs—Great Excitement and Disorder—A Terrific Jam—The Appearance of the Hall.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, April 23—11 p. m.

The illustrious dead has been lying in state all day. Independence Hall has been literally thronged with the thousands who could gain admission to gaze on the pale, placid features of the great good Abraham Lincoln.

OPENING THE DOORS.

The doors were thrown open at 6 o'clock this morning, but long before that time, before the sun had brightened the heavens, the streets were filled with one living mass of humanity, men, women and children. The crowd around the Hall was so dense, and its extent so great, people could not move. They swayed backward and forward like the surging ocean. Lines were formed miles long, those composing them advancing slowly, but as often were they broken, and then all became confusion.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

About noon there was great excitement around the hall, many women and children having fainted. The police and the guards seemed helpless to stay the rush. Large ropes had been fastened to the street corners to keep back the moving, surging masses. Over these ropes hundreds of women were dragged by policemen and the guard to save them from being injured. The soldiers with bayonets fixed strove to drive back the crowd but it was useless. Policemen became exhausted in their useless endeavors to keep order. The Governor, Senators and prominent military men spoke to the vast crowds from the windows of Independence Hall and counseled patience, but their voices were either lost by the din and bustle of the huge throngs, or else unheeded. Women shrieked when one of their sex fainted, and little boys cried and struggled to get out of the great jostling masses. When they had become wedged in like brick, this wild, reckless, excited mass of humanity looked and acted like anything else than a vast assemblage who had come to pay respect to the honored dead. Perhaps nobody is to blame for the great disorder reigning. The police seemed doing all in their power, as were the guards, to allay excitement and counsel patience; but what could they do with the hundreds of thousands who were actually wild to get a look at the ashes of the Republic's best beloved servant? I hope to see no such scenes in New York or elsewhere.

As I write the masses are still in the streets and will continue to be up to the hour of closing. They are patiently and eagerly waiting to gain admittance to the hall. Only a few of the vast throng in companies can have their wishes gratified.

IN THE HALL.

Viewing the remains, slowly the stream of people passed into the hall and then with reverential and sacred feelings they passed towards the catafalque on which the coffin rested, gazed on the pale, placid countenance of him who had so closely interwoven himself by his christian charities in their heart of hearts. This brief sight, brief as it was, satisfied all longings of their hearts and they left the sacred remains happy and contented with the blessed privilege that had been theirs. The doors of the hall will be open until three o'clock to-morrow morning. It is impossible to estimate accurately the immense numbers who will have passed through in the twenty hours.

DECORATIONS.

The interior of the hall, as well as the exterior, was heavily draped and most artistically illuminated. Around the remains were appropriate decorations, leaves of exquisite green and flowers of as exquisite crimson bloom at the head of the corpse. [illegible] Not one of the great actors of other eras, preserved in canvas and marble and metal, looking down like living mourners on that honored catafalque ever filled his space with more dignity than the dead Lincoln. Not Columbus from his brazen door, nor DeSoto planting his cross on the Mississippi, nor Pocahontas, nor Miles Standish on the Mayflower, nor Wm. Penn making peace with the Indians, [illegible] nor the fiery Patrick Henry as he ejaculated his war cry in the Virginia House of Delegates, nor the equally fiery John Adams as he shouted it in Boston, nor Washington with his sword, nor Jefferson with his pen, nor Hamilton with his [illegible], nor John Jay or James Marshall, [illegible] nor Perry, the sea king of 1813, riding on billows of blood through a line of blazing ships, nor Jackson with his triple triumph over the savage and briton and the spirit of incipient treason, not one was more worthy of the genius of the poet, the painter, the sculptor and the orator, than the gentle and illustrious patriot whose virtues and whose [illegible] Sunday, April 23, 1865, will live with the most memorable day ever witnessed in this city. The solemn scenes, incidents and solemnity will be the theme of those to come long after the witnesses have passed away.

THE DEPARTURE TO-DAY.

Happily we have had a fine day, though a somewhat chilling atmosphere. The cortege leaves at 4 a. m. to-morrow, and will arrive in New York at 10 a. m.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Although the body of President Lincoln has been lying in state some hours, the last of the procession only passed by a moment ago. It was [illegible] long, and from four to twelve deep, the largest ever witnessed in this State. There are over a million people in Philadelphia to-night. They are from all parts of the country. Hotels and lodging places are crowded, and hundreds upon hundreds are sleeping on chairs or wherever they can get a place to lay down. Independence Hall is illuminated, and a special guard on duty. Most of the newspaper offices are likewise illuminated. The *Public Ledger* and *Transcript* are especially brilliant, and the latter displays in a transparency an appropriate motto. The special delegation accompanying the remains are the guests of the Common Council of this city, and are staying at the Continental Hotel. The ceremonies of the day have passed off without injuries or accidents. The people are slowly returning to their homes, bewildered with a strange sadness.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Effect of Sherman's Agreement—Gens. Grant and Sherman Gone to North Carolina—Suspicions of an Attempt to Assassinate Chief Justice Chase.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 22.

All day yesterday it was known that a bearer of dispatches had arrived from Sherman, and that he had given out that he brought glorious news. [illegible] Meanwhile, however, a Cabinet meeting was hastily called, and towards evening it was generally understood in Administration circles that Sherman had been guilty of [illegible] unprepared for the astounding peace measures thus described in Secretary Stanton's bulletin this morning. The effect has been painful in the extreme, and the sorrow is all the greater by reason of the unlimited confidence which Sherman has of late inspired. All over the capital men of all shades of belief speak of it, and feel about it as they would of some great political leader who in some critical period in Congress had suddenly abandoned his party and given way to the opposition. The old wild stories of Sherman's insanity are foolishly revived, and men who know better than to believe this are still at a loss for only a reasonable hypothesis on which to account for Sherman's reasons. The statement appended to Sherman's and Johnston's agreement beginning, "It is reported that the above was disapproved for the following among other reasons, &c.," although put in this guarded form, is known to have been an authorized, if not, indeed, an official summary of the Government's views. Where it is considered necessary to speak so severely, it may be inferred that the general condemnation is far more outspoken. Still, great regret is expressed that Sherman should have so clouded his fame and impaired his influence at the very crowning moment of our success.

Gen. Sherman also accompanied Gen. Grant on the trip which the latter instantly undertook to Sherman's headquarters. The last hope of capturing Jeff. Davis is feared, however, to have been lost, but whatever cavalry can do to overhaul him will still be done.

Some two or three days ago Chief Justice Chase requested the withdrawal of the guard which had been kept about his house day and night by order of the War Department since the assassination. He supposed none but the Executive officers of the government were in any danger and preferred to avoid the ostentation and inconveniences of the guard. Late on Friday night a man rushed into his house in a state of great alarm, stating that two or three men, dressed in women's clothes, had been observed for the last half hour lurking about the house, watching the entrances and behaving in a very suspicious manner. He then hurried off to Gen. Augur's headquarters and told the same story. The military authorities at once sent down a guard, but nothing was observed. Mr. Chase is understood to believe that the persons observed in disguise were only boys out on a spree of some sort, but the military authorities have since been keeping a guard about his house at night and will continue to do so.

[The opening parts of the following dispatch refer to the agreement between Johnston and Sherman, which will be found upon our inside pages.—EDS.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The proceedings of Gen. Sherman was unapproved for the following, among other reasons:

First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (Gen. Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

Second, It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel government.

Third, It undertook to re-establish the rebel State governments, which had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

Fourth, By the restoration of the rebel authorities in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth, It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt consumed by rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth, It put in dispute the existence of loyal State governments and the new State of Western Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States government.

Seventh, It practically abolished the confiscation laws and relieved rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people from all pains and penalties for their crime.

Eighth, It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth, It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and an opportunity should offer.

All the Southern refugees in Washington will call upon President Johnson on Monday morning.

Publication has been made of certain changes of several officers, including Gen. Halleck to command at Richmond. This is not correct. Gen. Ord remains in command of Virginia, as heretofore. Gen. Halleck commands Virginia and North Carolina. Gen. Gillmore remains in command of the department of the South.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Official Findings of the Military Commission.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, April 23.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEP'T,
CINCINNATI, O., April 21.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 30.

Before a Military Commission which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 11, 1865, pursuant to Special Orders No. 27, series of 1864, and No.'s 4 and 8 current series, from these headquarters, and of which Col. Chas. D. Murray, 89th regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, is President, were arraigned and tried, Charles Walsh, Buckner S. Morris, Vincent Marmaduke and R. T. Semmes, citizens.

Charge First—Conspiring in violation of the laws of war to release the rebel prisoners of war confined by the authority of the United States at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois. Specification in this: That they, the said Charles Walsh, Buckner S. Morris, Vincent Marmaduke, R. T. Semmes, Chas. Travis Daniels, George Cantrill, Geo. St. Leger Grenfel and Benj. M. Anderson, did unlawfully and secretly conspire and agree among themselves and with one Captain Hines, alias Dr. Hunter, of the Confederate army, and others, in violation of the laws of war, to release rebel prisoners of war then confined by authority of the United States in Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois, numbering between eight and nine thousand persons, by suddenly attacking said Camp on or about the evening of the 8th of November, A. D. 1864, with a large number of armed men, overpowering the guard and forces then and there stationed and on duty, seizing the cannon and arms in possession of said guard and forces, for the purpose of guarding and defending said camp; forcibly opening the gates of said prison camp, and removing all obstructions to the successful escape of said prisoners confined within its limits. This at or near Chicago, in the State of Illinois, within the military lines, and the theater of military operations of the army of the United States, at a period of war and armed rebellion against the authority of the United States, and on or about the first day of November, A. D., 1864.

Charge Second—Conspiring, in violation of the laws of war, to lay waste and destroy the city of Chicago, Ill. Specification in this: That they, the said Charles Walsh, Buckner S. Morris, Vincent Marmaduke, A. T. Semmes, Charles T. Daniels, George E. Cantril, G. St. Leger Grenfel and Benj. M. Anderson, did unlawfully and secretly conspire and agree among themselves and with one Captain Hines, so called, alias Dr. Hunter, of the Confederate army, and others, in violation of the laws of war, to lay waste and destroy on or about the evening of the 8th of November A. D. 1864, the city of Chicago, Illinois, by capturing the arsenal in said city, cutting the telegraph wires, burning the railroad depots, taking forcible possession of the banks and public buildings, and leaving the city to be sacked, pillaged and burned by rebel prisoners of war confined at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois, which prisoners were to be forcibly released by them on or about the date above mentioned. This at or near Chicago, in the State of Illinois, within the military lines, &c., to which each of the accused pleaded not guilty.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, Buckner S. Morris, as follows: Of the specification, first charge, not guilty; of the first charge not guilty; of the specification, second charge, not guilty; of the second charge not guilty; and the Commission do therefore acquit him, the said Buckner S. Morris.

The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, Charles Walsh, as follows: Of the specification first charge, guilty; of the first charge guilty; of the specification second charge, [illegible] guilty; and the Commission do therefore sentence [illegible] Walsh, to be imprisoned [illegible] the term of five years, at such place as the commanding General may direct, said imprisonment to date from the 12th day of November, 1864.

The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, R. T. Semmes, as follows: Of the specification, first charge, guilty; of the first charge guilty; of the specification, second charge, guilty; of the second charge guilty, and the Commission do therefore sentence him, the said R. T. Semmes, to be imprisoned at hard labor at such place as the Commanding General may direct, for a term of three years.

The Commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find accused, Vincent Marmaduke, as follows: Of the specification first charge, not guilty; of the first charge, not guilty; of second charge, not guilty; and the Commission do therefore acquit him, the said Vincent Marmaduke.

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the case of Charles Walsh, Buckner S. Morris, Vincent Marmaduke and Richard T. Semmes, are approved and confirmed. The penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, is designated as the place of confinement of the prisoners, Charles Walsh and Richard T. Semmes.

The Post Commandant of Cincinnati, Ohio, is charged with their immediate removal and delivery to the officer in charge of the Penitentiary. The prisoner Buckner S. Morris will be released upon taking the oath of allegiance. The prisoner, Vincent Marmaduke, having been acquitted, has been released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The Military Commission, of which Col. C. D. Murray, 89th regiment Indiana volunteers, is President, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Major General Hooker.
A. H. HART,
Lieut. and Ass't. Adjt. Gen.
[Official.]
R. W. TAYLOR, A. D. C.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Funeral Obsequies—Preparations to Accommodate the Crowds—Copperhead Crocodile Tyrants.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, April 23.

It is expected that there will be an immense crowd in this city on the day set apart for the obsequies of the late President, and the committees are making ample arrangements to accommodate distinguished visitors from other States, including those who accompany the remains. Private houses will be thrown open and every accommodation given to those who will be here to witness the solemn and interesting ceremonies. Farmers have been requested to fully and completely stock the market with all kinds of edibles, and also to bring with them on the day set apart for the ceremonies, supplies of cooked food to furnish such as may be unable to procure it otherwise. I give this information for the benefit and guidance of those who would otherwise be deterred from coming here.

The Committee of Arrangements meet to-morrow morning for the purpose of completing the programme and deciding upon Sunday to perform the last sad rites over the beloved remains of our [illegible] of our free and loved Union.

There is a deep grief in our city and [illegible] sting to see those in our city who have been the most venomous backbiters and foul calumniators of the dead President, hesitating at nothing however vile or low that would express their hate for him, now among the most loud mouthed in expressing, what they try to make the world believe, as their deep grief and sorrow. It is truly sickening to witness the efforts of such vile specimens of the genus Copperheads, in trying to make the people believe they have been, are now, and always will be true and loyal men. Vainly will they preside over or speak at meetings gotten up to express sorrow at our national bereavement. Vainly will they now talk loyal and eulogize the noble dead. A mark more indelible than that on Cain's brow will follow them to their graves.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—The press is now respectfully requested to be present and attend the funeral of the late Chief Magistrate of the nation in this city. The time will soon be made known.

W. H. HERNDON,
Chairman of the Committee of Invitation.

FROM DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, April 23.

A fire broke out in Campbell, Linn & Co.'s dry goods store, on Woodward avenue, at 8 o'clock this p. m. The fire originated on the first floor, and before it was discovered had spread considerably and reached the second and third stories. It was speedily extinguished. Loss estimated at $50,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Preparations for the Obsequies in New York—Important Order by Gen. Sherman—Gen. Grant at Fortress Monroe on His Way to North Carolina—Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press]
NEW YORK, April 23—Midnight.

The Obsequies in New York.

The arrangements for the reception of the remains of President Lincoln in this city to-morrow and for the obsequies on Tuesday were completed yesterday. The canopy under which the body is placed extending from the door of the Governor's room is being richly ornamented. In front and near the top will be placed the bust of the late President and on each side two funeral urns. The sides of the canopy will be covered with black cloth and the bier with black velvet. From the center of the interior a splendid chandelier will suspend, the light falling directly on the face of the corpse, and a chandelier will be placed on each side of the canopy. The funeral cortege will move from City Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and during the time it is in motion the bells will be tolled. The meeting, which is to be held at Union Square, assembles at 10 o'clock, when religious services will be held, and an address delivered by Hon. George Bancroft. The meeting will adjourn in time for those attending it to join the procession.

Mayor Gunther yesterday issued a proclamation requiring the suspension of business to-morrow and Tuesday. Meetings to take proper action on the last solemn honors to the remains of our late President were held by several additional organizations of the city.

The North Carolina Rebels.

The *Herald* has a report that Gen. W. H. F. Lee succeeded in getting through with his command from Virginia and joined Joe Johnston in North Carolina.

Lee's Laudations.

The *Times* calls editorial attention to the brutal treatment of our prisoners in the South, and says: "Gen. Lee is responsible for all this rebel barbarity. It demands that there shall be less laudation of Gen. Lee by the Northern people."

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

Col. Baker's detectives seized a large quantity of counterfeit treasury notes yesterday. They are all fifty dollar notes, and remarkably well executed.

Gen. Sherman's Field Order.

FORT MONROE, April 22.—The following important order of Gen. Sherman was received here this morning:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 19.

Special field order No. 58.

The General Commanding announces to the army that the suspension of hostilities and the agreement with Gen. Johnston and his officers, which were formerly ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until absolute peace is arranged the line passing through Tyrell's Mount, Chapelhill, Durhams Station and West Point, on the Neuse River, will separate the two armies. Each army commander will groupe his corps entirely with a view to comfort. Military discipline must still be maintained. The General hopes and believes that in a very few days, it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes. The fame of this army for courage, industry and discipline is admitted all over the world, then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdyism and petty crime. The cavalry will patrol in front of the lines. General Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry. Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and Gen. Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear. Quartermasters and Commissaries will keep their supplies up to light loads for wagons, and the railroad Superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate army.

By order of
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

From Newbern.

Advices from Newbern state that a large number of the members of the North Carolina Legislature arrived there on the 19th inst. for the purpose of negotiating with Sherman [illegible] restoring that State to the Union.

Grant on His Way.

Lieut. Gen. Grant arrived at Fort Monroe this afternoon on the steamer M. M. Martin, from Washington, and proceeded southward on the steamer Alhambra.

Arrivals.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The government mail steamer George Leary arrived here this morning with mails and passengers from City Point. She also brought up Brig. Gen. Gregg, paroled prisoner. The steamer Champion arrived yesterday with 1,100 captured muskets.

From Richmond.

The *Times* newspaper was issued in Richmond yesterday morning. It is devoted to news, and is published by Charles W. Wynne. Two of our sentries have been shot in Richmond by unknown parties. One was instantly killed. Government is about to commence the building of bridges over James river. Gens. Hancock and Rosecrans arrived in Washington to-day.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—News from Sherman creates great dissatisfaction among all loyal people here. We learn from Goldsboro that the news of the President's assassination was received there before the promulgation of Sherman's order, but was kept quiet for a day or two. When it did get out the feeling among the troops was very bitter. A rebel citizen who expressed his approval of the deed was instantly killed by a soldier who heard his remarks. The armistice order was received very coldly by the army.

New Advertisments

MASONIC.—There will be a special convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., This (MONDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. WM. PADELFORD, Jr., Sec'y.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS.—A good stock of Decker Bros. Pianos, now on hand and a good selection can now be had IF APPLIED FOR SOON. Also, other cheap Pianos at reduced [illegible]. Pianos to Rent. No. 99 Washington street. N. GOOLD.

TO DENTISTS—For sale for cash, one of the best located DENTAL OFFICES in Chicago. Address "DENTIST," Tribune Office. [illegible]

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—Any person having a lot to lease of twenty or twenty-five feet front, on the West Side, [illegible] can meet with a good paying tenant, by addressing JOHN CAREY, 130 South Water-st.

MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THOS. B. BRYAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—A most eligibly situated and very elegant House and large Lot on one of the best corners of the above avenue, north of Twelfth-st.

JORDAN BARROWS For sale by the dozen or hundred BY JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 South Wells street.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election of Directors for the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, will take place in the office of said Company on MONDAY, May 1st, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. WM. E. ROLLO, Secretary. Chicago, April 23, 1865.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR—Goodrich's Line of Steamers. New Route. The steamer LADY FRANKLIN will leave her docks, below Rush street bridge, on Monday Evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock, for Escanaba, connecting at that point with the Peninsula Railway for Marquette and other ports on Lake Superior. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES E. DALLIBA, Agent.

PRICE OF Leather Belting Reduced 20 per cent, at the MANUFACTORY, 165 Lake street, up-stairs. W. H. WHITMANN.

ROOFING PAPER, Fifty tons, superior quality, for sale cheap. J. W. BUTLER & CO., [illegible] South street.

STORE.—First floor and basement of No. 37 State street, near Lake, TO RENT. Apply to JAMES TOMPKINS, No. 9 Lake street.

NOTICE.—Any party wishing to rent a furnished house, or having a house to rent and furniture for sale, can find a purchaser or tenant by applying to E. H. HUTCHINSON, 148 1/2 South Water street. South Side preferred.

CHICAGO PETROLEUM AND MINING EXCHANGE, Incorporated under the Laws of Illinois. For sale on commission and brokerage two producing interests in two flowing wells, [illegible] Petroleum and Mineral Lands, Leases, Privileges, Stocks and Securities, for sale cheap. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 26th.

THE GREAT North-Western Conspiracy IN ALL ITS STARTLING DETAILS.

PAMPHLET EDITION FOR THE PEOPLE!

An Authentic and Full Report —OF— The plot to Plunder and Burn Chicago—Release of all Rebel Prisoners—Seizure of Arsenals—Raids from Canada—Plot to Burn New York—Piracy on the Lakes—Parts for the Sons of Liberty in the Programme.

Trial of Chicago Conspirators.

Closing Argument of the Judge Advocate—Startling Incidents—Inside Views of the Temples of the Sons of Liberty—The Wirepullers, late of Richmond, and their Co-adjutors in our midst.

WITH A CHAPTER UPON ASSASSINATION.

A Book for every Union Citizen in the Land, Illustrated with Portraits of Leading Characters, [illegible] NAMES OF PROMINENT Sons of Liberty and American Knights By I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.

Send in your orders immediately, as the work will have an immense circulation. For sale by JOHN R. WALSH, [illegible] Chicago, and all Booksellers and Periodical dealers in every city and town in the Union.

THE PEOPLE'S 7-30 LOAN. Fundable into 5-20 Bonds. Interest 7 3-10 per cent [illegible] Payable Semi-Annually.

[illegible] No Safer or Better Investment in the World. [illegible]

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS, And Agents of Jay Cooke for the 7-30 Loan.

CUTLERY. Imported Goods on a Gold Basis OF 45 PER CENT. AMERICAN GOODS At Manufacturers' Quotations. Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Spoons, Files, &c., &c. I will DUPLICATE any bill of Imported Goods purchased [illegible] at a DISCOUNT of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. Send orders [illegible] CHARLES BIGGS, Importer, 32 State street, Chicago.

OPERA LIBRETTOS, OPERA LIBRETTOS, OPERA LIBRETTOS, Ditson's Standard Edition, Italian text, with the most correct and careful English translation, and the MUSIC OF THE PRINCIPAL AIRS. [illegible] For sale by LYON & HEALY, corner Clark and Washington streets; J. R. WALSH & CO., corner Madison and Dearborn streets; E. A. BENSON, 183 Randolph street; ZIEGFELD & WILLSON, Temple of Music.

IT IS WANTON AND USELESS to have any Furs if you do not defend them by packing them away early in the spring with CEDAR CAMPHOR For Moths. Factored by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by the Druggists.

JUST OUT. NEW MUSIC. GOOD NIGHT, FAREWELL—Fantasia by [illegible]. HURRAH POLKA—By L. H. Johnson. LITTLE ELLA'S SONG TO HER ANGEL BROTHER CHARLIE—By E. Lilly. ZIEGFELD & WILLSON, 69 DEARBORN STREET.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND ANDREW JOHNSON. [illegible] SHAW'S PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS, 186 and 188 1/2 So. Clark street.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE. A number of Wheeler & Wilson and other first-class Sewing Machines, at about half price or less. These Machines are very nearly new, fresh, have late improvements, and will be delivered in perfect order. We are able to sell them at a bargain, as they were taken in part pay for the Silent Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & CO., General Agents, 133 Lake street.

C. S. MALTBY'S SEALED GOODS. I will now sell Cove Oysters, hermetically sealed, Peaches and Tomatoes at Baltimore [illegible] prices, and transportation. All goods warranted of the best quality and to keep. [illegible] H. COOKE, 11 South Clark street.

FOR GRACELAND CEMETERY.—Cars leave Water street, through without change, for Graceland Cemetery. [illegible] First train on Sunday at 9:00 A. M.

1865—STEAMBOATS—1865 GOODRICH'S LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINES, For Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers. [illegible] JAMES E. DALLIBA, Agent.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SECOND SERIES OF U. S. 7-30 LOAN At the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK. U. S. Depository and Agent for Jay Cooke, No. 30 LaSalle Street. Liberal Commissions allowed, Banks and Bankers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Furniture Wanted. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

METROPOLITAN ENTERPRISE. GRAND COMBINATION OF THE New York and Providence MANUFACTURING JEWELER'S ASSOCIATION! WITH THE GREAT METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT. Operating in all the leading cities of the United States. Principal Western Depots: Nos. 102 and 104 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 124 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O. 29 1-2 and 30 1-2 Olive-st., St. Louis

GREAT GIFT SALE! $250,000, PIANOS, WATCHES, CHAINS Sewing Machines, Melodeons, Photograph Albums, Gold Pens, Sets of Jewelry, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Family Bibles, Framed Engravings, Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Neck Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Cups, &c. Worth Over $1,000,000. ALL TO BE SOLD FOR One Dollar Each! Without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES. ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1 EACH. [illegible]

The New York and Providence Manufacturing Jewelry Association, Composed of extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, In Connection with the Metropolitan Gift Book Establishment, Located in the leading cities of the United States, have resolved upon a grand and novel enterprise for expeditiously disposing of the above immense stock, amounting to OVER $1,000,000 Worth of Goods.

THE PLAN IS AS FOLLOWS: [illegible] ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. [illegible] ONE DOLLAR, [illegible] COMPANY'S DEPOT FOR THE NORTHWEST, 182 South Clark street, Chicago. AGENTS WANTED. C. M. DUNN & CO., MANAGERS.

BUY HADLEY COMPANY SIX CORD, SOFT FINISHED SPOOL COTTON OF JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, And thus support AMERICAN industry, while you get a thread equal to Coats' at a less price.

OFFICE HOWE TRUSS BRIDGE PATENT, No. 14 Dearborn Street, Chicago, April 19, 1865. WANTED. ONE HUNDRED GOOD MEN, To work on United States Military Railroad Bridges in the Department of the Cumberland, to whom we will pay wages as follows: Carpenters, $2.50 per day; Sawyers, from $2.00 to $2.50 per day; Raisers, $2.00 per day; Choppers, $2.50 per day. We will furnish board at the work for 50 cts. per day. We will allow men their fare and time to the work from Chicago, and fare returning, provided they remain until our contracts are completed, and are not discharged for fault or incompetence, in either of which cases they are to lose fare and time both ways. Each man must provide himself with blankets, which we can draw for them from the Quartermaster at Government prices. L. B. BOOMER & CO., Government Bridge Contractors.

THOS. B. BRYAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE. A Handsome Estate of One Thousand Acres FOR SALE. Within 20 miles of Chicago, and convenient to railroad, highly improved and combining all the characteristics of a gentleman's Country Residence, and of a largely remunerative Dairy Farm. [illegible]

Dyspepsia and Fits. FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. [illegible] 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PHANTOM TRAVELER.

REMOVAL.—The Agency of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, also the office of Dr. IRA HATCH, the Examining Physician for the Company, will be removed May 1st next to Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Lombard's Block, Monroe street, adjoining the Post Office. A. FRISBIE, Agent.

PICKETS. I am now manufacturing a beautiful Flat Picket, with Ornamental head, which I now offer at the lowest market price. Shop corner of Orleans and Michigan streets. [illegible] JAMES KIRBY.

JOURNEYMAN TINNER Wanted immediately. [illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEW SKIRT For 1865. [illegible] THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) SPRING. WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (Late J. I. & J. O. WEST,) 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the Patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. [illegible] FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. [illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. AT WHOLESALE, BY TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., [illegible] Lake street.

PETROLEUM. The (Des Moines) "Spring Creek Petroleum and Mining Co.," Of Des Moines, Iowa. Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Iowa. CAPITAL, $600,000. [illegible] OFFICERS: GEO. CRAWFORD, President. JOHN BROWNE, Secretary. F. R. CHANDLER, Treasurer. DIRECTORS: George Crawford, John Browne, F. W. Palmer, [illegible] and F. R. Chandler, of Chicago. PROPERTY. [illegible] DEVELOPEMENT. [illegible] F. R. CHANDLER, Treas. No. 6 McCormick's Building.

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMP'Y OF CHICAGO. Cash Capital paid in - $300,000 [illegible] CLINTON BRIGGS, President. SAM'L T. ATWATER, Sec'y. Office, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

PHANTOM TRAVELER.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES. Northwestern Agency, 104 South Water-st., CHICAGO, ILL. These Safes have been subjected to over 300 of the severest accidental and experimental tests, and have never failed to preserve their contents. [illegible]

BANKERS [illegible] BACON & OBER, Agents, 104 South Water st., Chicago.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 & 207 S. Water St. SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS. Twines and Cordage OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AWNINGS, TENTS, WAGON COVERS & FLAGS [illegible]

Purington & Scranton, 209 South Water street, MANILLA & TARRED CORDAGE, COTTON AND HEMP DUCK, Chains, Tackle Blocks, Tar and Pitch, Burlaps, Twines & Bunting, Flags, Tents and Wagon Covers.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY. [illegible] ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18, 1864. [illegible] Secretary Western Sanitary Commission. [illegible] H. SCOVILLE, Wholesale Agent, 20 Randolph st., Chicago.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, U. S. Depository and Agent for Jay Cooke for the sale of 7-30 Treasury Notes. [illegible] C. J. CONNELL, Cashier.

NEW 7-30'S Second National Bank of Chicago. [illegible] E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

SCREENED FLAXSEED FOR SALE. [illegible]

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865.

DID THE COPPERHEAD PARTY ASSASSINATE LINCOLN?

Certain Copperhead journals wince and complain because they say the CHICAGO TRIBUNE "connects the Democratic party with Booth's crime." This we have never done. The only Democratic party in the country is that which has twice elected Abraham Lincoln. There is a demoralized faction of Copperheads in existence, however, who are anxious to style themselves Democrats, and those we have connected, and shall continue to connect, with Booth's crime, not by assertions, but by proofs. We print, in another column, a clear and perfectly sane letter from J. Wilkes Booth, which entitles him, on its face, to a certificate of membership in good standing in the present "Democratic" Copperhead party. It shows him to be as we have asserted, a Northern Copperhead, or if our opponents are sensitive about names, a "Democrat," so-called, and that his Copperhead principles were the logical and natural cause of the assassination of the President. The assassin himself pleads the principles of the Chicago Platform and his love of the South, of slavery, and of peace, and his hostility to Abolitionism as the impelling motives of his crime. Indeed, so identical are the principles of J. Wilkes Booth and the Chicago *Times*, that, as will be seen from the following sample, they express their views on any given point in the same language:

FROM BOOTH'S LETTER.	FROM THE *Secesh Times* OF APRIL 20TH.
"When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown * * who, by the way, *has since been made a god*, I was proud," &c. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered by themselves as the greatest and only virtue in the whole republican party.	Abolitionism is a singular institution. It deifies John Brown, and recognizes the hand of Providence in the removal of Mr. Lincoln. *In the one case, it makes a god of an assassin, and in the other it makes an assassin of God.*

We will not charge the secesh organ with plagiarism in adopting the language of Booth, written months before, and inserting it into its own editorial without credit or quotation marks. There are several reasons, indeed, why this might be deemed probable. Booth appears by his letter to be a more vigorous and able writer than any whose treason figures in the Chicago *Times*. His mistake was, that he took up the dagger instead of the pen. He should have taken a position on the staff of that journal, in which his letter would appear to great advantage as an editorial. The fact that Booth's letter was not published until the day the above editorial appeared probably shows that the correspondence in language not only in this sentence, but throughout the letter between Booth's style and that of the secesh *Times* is purely accidental, and results from the unity of spirit that pervades those who have "fired from the rear" at the President's reputation and him who fired from behind at the President's head. But to clinch the proof that Booth is a Copperhead in good standing, compare his language with that of the speakers who addressed the mass meetings at the Chicago Convention last August. The Chicago *Times* styled them "the most distinguished Democrats of the nation."

S. S. Cox, the leading wire puller in the Chicago Convention for the nomination of McClellan, who was his intimate, confidential friend, thus justifies in advance Booth's crime:

"He exhorted the people to join in the grand determination to remove the despot from the place which he was unfit to fill.

He had attempted in his own city, a few weeks since, to show in a very quiet way, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN HAD DELUGED THE COUNTRY WITH BLOOD, created a debt of four thousand million of dollars, sacrificed two millions of human lives, and filled the land with grief and mourning.

A pious man who had listened attentively to his remarks, sang out, "G—d d—n him."

One of our friends, Judge Hall, had been arrested in Missouri a short time since because he happened to say that Jefferson Davis was no greater enemy to the Constitution than Lincoln. He (the speaker) would say it boldly; let them arrest him. [Cheers and cries "they dare not."]

"For less offences than Mr. Lincoln had been guilty of, the English people had chopped off the head of the first Charles. [illegible]"

[illegible], editor of several Copperhead [illegible] Journals, said:

"And it was a wonder that they had a Cabinet and men who carried out the infamous orders of this gorilla tyrant that usurped the Presidential chair. Mr. Lincoln had stolen a good many thousand negroes, but for every negro he had thus stolen, he had stolen ten thousand spoons."

Capt. Koontz, of Pittsburgh, an ardent McClellan leader, said:

"If Democrats catch Lincoln's bloody spies among them, they must cut their d—d throats, that's all. [Applause.] It is the duty of every American to vote for a peace candidate."

Baker, of Michigan, said:

"Let us hurl that usurper from power. Never till that day comes when the usurper and his victims meet at the judgment seat can he be punished for his wrongs, for his conspiracy against American liberty."

Benjamin Allen of New York said:

"Slavery is not the cause of the war, but abolitionists are the cause of it. If you would remove the cause, you must remove the abolitionists." [Loud cheers.]

"The people will soon rise, AND IF THEY CANNOT PUT LINCOLN OUT OF POWER BY THE BALLOT THEY WILL BY THE BULLET." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Stambaugh, a delegate from Ohio, said:

"That if he was called upon to elect between the freedom of the nigger and disunion and separation, he should choose the latter." [Cheers.]

"They might search hell over and they could not find a worse President than Abraham Lincoln."

Hon. Mr. Trainor, of Ohio, said:

Now the President has called for 500,000 more. Shall he have them? ("No, no," from the audience.) The Democratic party want peace; for if they don't get it we will have to submit to a military despot.

He would urge the people to be freemen, and HURL ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS MINIONS FROM POWER. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A WAR DEMOCRAT AND AN ABOLITIONIST. THEY ARE BOTH LINKS IN THE SAME SAUSAGE, MADE OUT OF THE SAME DOG. Should resistance be offered at the polls to prevent our suffrage, let that resistance be met with resistance. [To a question.] The South [illegible] back if Abraham Lincoln be hurled from power, [illegible] HAS KILLED MORE MEN BY HIS PROCLAMATIONS THAN THE REBEL GENERAL LEE.

Henry Clay Dean made a speech, which the Chicago *Times* next morning said "abounded with stubborn, irresistible, incontrovertible facts. It imparted enthusiasm to the audience, and blistered the souls of the Republicans who had the courage to listen to it." The following is a sample of it:

"He said in the presence of the face of Camp Douglas and all the satraps of Lincoln, that the American people were ruled by felons. Lincoln had never turned a dishonest man out of office or kept an honest one in. [A voice—"What have you to say of Jeff. Davis?"] I have nothing to say about him. LINCOLN IS ENGAGED IN A CONTROVERSY WITH HIM, AND I NEVER INTERFERE BETWEEN BLACK DOGS. [At this point in the speaker's remarks, an abolition rowdy shouted "Dry up you old tory," when there was a cry to put him out.] Mr. Dean resumed: For over three years Lincoln had been calling for men, and they had been given. But with all the vast armies placed at his command, he had failed! *failed!!* FAILED!!! FAILED!!!! Such a failure had never been known. Such destruction of human life had never been known since the destruction of Sennacherib by the breath of the Almighty. And still the monster usurper wanted more men for his slaughter pens. [Loud cries of "He shan't have more."] The careful husbandman, in [illegible] the forest, was always careful in preserving the young growth of timber; and selecting his swine for the slaughter, he preserved the younger ones for future use. But the tyrant and despot who ruled this people to destruction paid no regard to age or condition. He desired to double the widowhood and duplicate the orphans. He blushed that such a felon should occupy the highest place in the gift of the people. PERJURY AND LARCENY WERE WRITTEN OVER HIM AS OFTEN AS WAS ONE DOLLAR ON THE ONE DOLLAR BILLS OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. [Cries of the 'old villain.'] The Democracy were for peace."

W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, also threatened "to try him as Charles the first was tried as a tyrant and a traitor, and if they found him guilty to hang him." Of course Seymour, Vallandigham and a few of the more cowardly were more guarded in their language. They affiliated however with these men, and more than half the speakers threatened Lincoln personally with death. The essential unity of Copperheadism with assassination appears in the following remarks of Koontz, of Pennsylvania:

Shall more wives be made widows, and more children fatherless, and greater hate be stirred up between children of the same glorious constitution? IF NOT, WE MUST PUT OUR FOOT UPON THE TYRANT'S NECK, and destroy it. The Democratic government must be raised to power, and Lincoln with his Cabinet of rogues, thieves and spies, be driven to destruction. What shall we do with him? [A voice—"Send him here, and I'll make a coffin for him, d—n him."] Yes, d—n him and his miserable followers. I should like to see the noble George McClellan as President, [Cheers,] and that great democrat Horatio Seymour, should occupy the position of Secretary of State.

We know not whether Booth was in Chicago during the session of the Convention. If he was, he would probably have rebuked most of the speakers for so plainly recommending the President's assassination or else for so long delaying its accomplishment. But the secesh *Times* itself, which Booth admired as his beau ideal of a newspaper, whose treason he drank in with his morning coffee and repeated over his evening debauch, was more disgustingly obscene and indecent than any we have quoted in the language in which it stimulated some unknown Booth to commit the crime of assassinating the President. In its issue of July 1st, 1864, it said of Mr. Lincoln:

"HE COULD NOT BE MORE WORTHLESS DEAD THAN HE IS LIVING, BUT WOULD BE INFINITELY LESS MISCHIEVOUS, AND HIS CORPSE, REPULSIVE AS IT WOULD BE IN ITS FRESHEST STATE AND RICHEST AND MOST GRACEFUL HABILIMENTS, WOULD YET BE THE MOST APPROPRIATE SACRIFICE WHICH THE INSULTED NATION COULD OFFER IN ATONEMENT FOR ITS SUBMISSION TO HIS IMBECILITY AND DESPOTISM."

These are the authoritative teachings of the Copperhead party, and they conclusively show that that party has recommended Mr. Lincoln's assassination in advance over and over again. They all share the guilt of Booth. It is possible that the disgusting article in the *Times* which we have quoted, and numerous others, of the same character, may have fixed his determination to commit the crime. It is morally certain that had no such statements been made at the North, Mr. Lincoln would be still alive. We believe the evidence we have cited fully "connects the Copperhead party with the President's assassination" and shows that the leaders of opinion in that party are responsible for the murder.

SHERMAN'S ASTONISHING AGREEMENT.

Our readers will peruse the agreement made between General Sherman and the rebel Joe E. Johnston, on the 18th inst., with sensations of amazement and mortification; but they will feel relieved to learn, from the same dispatch, that President Johnson promptly and unhesitatingly repudiated it, and instantly dispatched Gen. Grant to command of the army in North Carolina, and close out the war in that State. Our Washington dispatch states that the action of Gen. Sherman was instantly disapproved by the President, Secretary of War, Lieut. Gen. Grant and every member of the Cabinet, and that Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately. We should not be surprised to learn that he had been superseded for making this shocking blunder.

General Sherman has been completely overreached and outwitted by Joe Johnston and Breckinridge. The impulsive soldier is no match for these wily diplomats. They have seduced him into putting his name to an agreement, and pledging himself to obtain the necessary authority to carry it out, which, in effect, recognizes the independence of the so-called Southern Confederacy. At the moment the rebellion is crushed to the earth and at its last gasp; when it can resist no longer and must die; when its traitorous leaders are flying for their lives, Gen. Sherman signs a contract in the name of the United States, allowing the rebel armies to return to the capitals of their respective States with military organizations intact, taking with them all their arms and munitions; and when having arrived they are not required to turn over their equipments to the Federal government, but simply to deposit them in their respective State arsenals—these arms and munitions to be afterwards used by the rebels "for the maintenance of peace and order" in their States!

But this is not the worst of this wretched business. Gen. Sherman pledges himself that the President of the United States shall recognize the several rebel State Governments, and allow them to exercise all the powers enjoyed by the Governors and legislatures of loyal States! He furthermore pledges himself that rebels of all grades in all the rebel States, leaders as well as followers, shall receive complete amnesty and be "guaranteed all the political rights and franchises as well as their "rights of person and property," now enjoyed by the people of the loyal States! He also pledges himself that no traitor—Jeff. Davis inclusive, shall ever be disturbed by the Executive authority, "by reason of the late war!" and lastly he pledges himself "to obtain the necessary authority to carry out the above programme!"

There has been no period of the war since the battle of Bull Run when our Government would ratify such a bargain with the rebels. At this time every one of Gen. Sherman's propositions is wholly inadmissible. His "agreement" sets aside the confiscation acts of Congress and the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln, which refused to pardon the leaders of the rebellion. Sherman's agreement, if carried into effect, re-establishes slavery in all the seceded States, and nullifies the Emancipation Proclamation. It also recognizes the legality of the traitorous State officers and legislatures, of the rebel States and would [illegible] Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge, Slidell and Mason at their head. In short, Sherman's agreement is a surrender of the United States Government to the whipped insurgents. If peace we made on these terms with the rebels, it would prove but a brief hollow truce. It would enable them to recuperate their strength, repair their losses, lay in fresh supplies, reorganize their troops, sell a crop of cotton, get a good ready, and then re-commence the war. We cannot account for Sherman's signature to this astounding "memorandum," except on the hypothesis of stark insanity. It seems perfectly incredible that a Federal commander of an army, while in his senses, could put his name to such a paper, or entertain for a moment any one of the articles of which it is composed. But our astonishment at the conduct of Gen. Sherman is still further deepened by the dispatch from Secretary Stanton, who states that Sherman has ordered Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him near Raleigh, which opens a way for Jeff. Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which includes the gold and sterling exchange stolen from the Richmond banks, stated to amount to ten or twelve millions in coin and other valuables. General Stoneman at the head of 15,000 cavalry, mounted infantry and flying artillery, lay across the only route by which Davis could possibly escape with his booty. The whole thing is most unfortunate; but we trust that Gen. Grant will quickly put a new face on affairs, when he reaches Raleigh. May he reach there speedily!

REBEL CHEEK.

The following is part of the language of Judge Campbell to President Lincoln, the impudence of which caused him to revoke the order of Weitzel for the assembling of the Virginia Legislature:

"If you want to conciliate them," he said, "it will be wise for you to grant an amnesty, and necessary for you to treat leniently their leading public men and seek their assistance."

Now let it be understood once for all that we do not want to conciliate the rebels or their leaders. We want them to conciliate us. We are the parties who need conciliation. Does the judge seek to conciliate the criminal? The pretended inability of those rebel scoundrels one and all to remember the fact that up to four years ago their lips were steeped in oaths to support the Union, and that they owe the same allegiance to the government now as then, is mere hypocrisy. They have played the game of bluff and assumption long enough. What we want them to do is obey the laws of the United States or refuse at their peril, and not insult the government by proposing conditions to their allegiance. We have but one gospel to the rebels and that is "obey the laws or we'll punish you."

An Infected District.

[Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 22.

Monument to Mr. Lincoln.

A plan is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the expense to be defrayed by dollar subscriptions. Over 500 names are already appended to the list. It is proposed to erect the monument in this city.

A Home for Mrs. Lincoln.

Several ladies propose starting a subscription for the ladies of America to present Mrs. Lincoln with a comfortable home.

Report on Commerce with the Rebels.

The *World* publishes an extract from the Committee on Commerce with the rebellious States, which shows the rebels have received large quantities of supplies from the cotton speculators in Memphis and other places along the Mississippi River. The report shows that immense frauds have been practiced upon the Government, and the rebels have been greatly assisted to prolong the war.

The report says trade with rebellious States has been of no real benefit to our Government, but has inflicted very great injury upon public service.

One of President Lincoln's Last Acts.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "One of the last official acts of President Lincoln was the appointment of Col. Ben Spooner, U. S. Marshal for Indiana. Col. Spooner was in nearly all of Gen. Sherman's battles in the west, and lost his left arm at Kenesaw Mountain."

The Heavy Pressure on the President.

The *Post's* Washington special says: "The President is breaking down under the speech making forced upon him by delegations. It is hoped no more State organizations will come with addresses for the present."

Condition of the Sewards.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22—7 P. M.—HON. E. M. STANTON: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is stronger and more comfortable to-night. Mr. F. W. Seward's condition justifying and requiring a further removal of fragments of bone was made this morning. The operations were borne well, and have been productive of partial relief. Very respectfully, &c.

J. K. BARNES, Sur. Gen.

From Mobile.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22.—In a dispatch dated Mobile, 5 p. m., April 12, General Canby reports: We found in Mobile and its defenses one hundred and fifty guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are complete. The quantity of cotton will probably reach 3,000 bales.

From Gen. Hancock.

Gen. Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of his officers, except Mosby himself. Some of Mosby's men are hunting for a reward of $2,000 offered for him by Gen. Hancock, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

The counties of Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's have during the whole war been noted for hostility to the Government, and their protection to the rebel blockade runners, rebel spies and every species of public enemy. The murderers of the President harbored there before the murder, and Booth fled in that direction. If he escapes, it will be owing to his rebel accomplices in that region. The military commander of the district will surely take measures to bring these rebel sympathizers and accomplices in murder to a sense of their criminal conduct.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Negotiations of Armistice with Johnston.

THE NEGOTIATIONS ANNULLED BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

Wilson's Cavalry Expedition.

Burning of the Flag Ship Black Hawk.

Interviews Between President Johnson and Various State Delegations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Delegation of the Leading Citizens of Ohio Visit President Johnson—Gov. Brough's Address—President Johnson's Reply.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.

This morning a delegation of over one hundred citizens of Ohio called upon President Johnson at the rooms of the Secretary of the Treasury, to tender him the expressions of their confidence and support, upon his assuming the duties of the Executive chair, made vacant by the decease of Lincoln, our lamented President. These gentlemen met at the office of James C. Wetmore, Military Agent for the State of Ohio, and headed by Gov. Brough, proceeded to the rooms of the Secretary. Among the distinguished personages were Judge Johnston, Hon. A. G. Riddle, Hon. Wm. Helmick, Hon. Mr. Theaker, Mr. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, Rev. Mr. Morris, Col. G. J. Young, late Military Secretary of Gov. Tod, and Col. Franklin Sawyer.

GOV. BROUGH'S SPEECH.

Gov. Brough then said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been requested by this body of my constituents, to present them to you this morning, in order that they may tender to you the assurance of their support and confidence in this hour of trial and of labor. I am aware, sir, that the pressure of these presentations is severe upon you, yet I could not forget the request. We come here with the assurance, as I have before said, of entire support and confidence in this your hour of trial and labor, and in your guidance in the cause committed to your hands. We say to you frankly that we sincerely and earnestly mourn the loss that has fallen on the country, by which you have been elevated to the position you occupy; but we beg to assure you that in our tears there is no bitterness or unkindness to yourself. In our sorrow there is no shadow of fear of apprehension that the banner of our country will fail to be borne in your hands with the same courage, the same fearlessness, the same integrity and honesty of purpose that distinguished our leader so lately fallen. We do not come to ask of you any pledges or guaranties for the future. We do not come to ask any manifestation of the line of policy which it would probably be futile for you to attempt at this time, and which altered circumstances may entirely change and remodel. We simply come to say that we have an abiding trust and faith that the sacred purposes of the government will be carried out by you, and we come to congratulate you upon the assumption of the power of the country, not because we have forgotten the melancholy event that produced it, but because we feel that the vital principle of our government is illustrated in the change so quietly and harmoniously made under the workings of our constitution. We come to say to you that we only ask that this rebellion shall be entirely crushed; that with rebellion, its seeds and potent cause, shall be annihilated, as with its expiration the Constitution and the laws shall at once more made to resume their places over the people of the country, and to suggest to you that this struggle has been so bloody and so terrible, so mournful in its consequences, [illegible] of this land [illegible] that history which records the rise and fall of this rebellion, shall in the closing pages present to the people of the land such an example and such a record that no man in the future time, while that record lives, shall dare to raise his hand against the life of our nation, for the destruction of the best government that God ever gave to man.

We do not ask this in any spirit of revenge; we do not ask that any monuments shall be raised to our dead leader, bearing inscriptions of the annihilation of those who inaugurated this great contest; but we simply ask in the name of our nation, that the most fearful crime man commits is the destruction of the nation God has given us for our protection, and that has shed nothing but blessings from the date of its formation to the present day.

The State of Ohio, therefore, meets you, and assures you that the same confidence, energy and reliance with which she came to your support not fail for the second officer of the Government, will be extended to you throughout all your exertions while you occupy the position now conferred upon you.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

President Johnson replied as follows:

RESPECTED SIR: I respond most cordially, and indorse every sentiment you have uttered, and I might thus conclude what I have to say in a much better manner than I can otherwise express it, adopting your remark as my reply to yourself. The sad calamity, the afflicting occurrence, of the assassination of the President of the United States is not more deeply felt by any one than by myself, especially as while I occupy the position I do, being thrown into it by this sad event; and in entering upon the discharge of the duties that are imposed upon me in the office thus conferred, I feel and know the responsibility, and have on various occasions felt as if it were overwhelming. I stand before you to-day embarrassed exceedingly as to how the responsibility shall be fulfilled. Hence the importance and value of the encouragement that you give here to-day. The countenance tendered me, and the support you propose in an undertaking so fearful and responsible as the one on which I enter, is duly appreciated, for in the midst of this embarrassment, in the midst of this great national calamity, on starting upon the course I must pursue, the confidence, the countenance, the encouragement and promise that you will aid the instrument that has been thrown where he is in the discharge of his duties, is worth a great deal to any one, and especially to myself. As I remarked but a short time since, lack of support may paralyze the most courageous; but the encouragement, countenance and support of an intelligent people is calculated to make even a coward courageous, and to win merit in the discharge of his duties.

I repeat that I most fully respond to all that you have said, and concur most fully, especially in the idea that this Government has been sent here as a mission, that the mission has not been fulfilled, and that the history of this country shall demonstrate that this nation as it moves along down the stream is to be as permanent as the sun. [Applause.] I start, sir—though it may be considered by some as a kind of wild enthusiastic superstition—with the idea that this Government was founded by our fathers upon a great principle of right; that it was founded upon the principle of free government proper, with the essential and leading principles running through it, and it was sent here on a great mission, which has not yet been fulfilled, but it is in its onward and upward course, and it will carry on its mission and establish the great principle of free government not only here but throughout the civilized world. [Applause.] I believe in the midst of my superstition, if it may be called such—or in other words, a reliance and abiding faith that there is a great principle of right which lies at the foundation of all things—and I believe that the time will come when this nation, instead of being the recipient, as it has been for a considerable length of time, [illegible]

[illegible]

dition of the great mass of man, and, God willing, with your help, as far as in me lies, and in the administration of this Government, it shall be my future object. Gentlemen, and you, sir, please accept my acknowledgment and sincere thanks for the countenance and encouragement tendered me on this occasion, and my reiteration, though I may not discharge my duties as some might, yet will I do honestly and conscientiously. I thank you for the kind salutation you have paid me. [Applause.]

The gentlemen were then separately introduced by Mr. Wetmore to the President, who received their salutations with great ease and affability.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MRS. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Mrs. Lincoln continues to occupy the White House, and it seems likely that she will remain in possession for at least a week or two. In the meantime, Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Boston, has placed his elegant residence at the disposal of the President, and this evening he is occupying it. President Johnson's reply to the reconstruction speech of the Indiana delegation, is considered by him of so much importance, that he asks to revise it before it is given to the public. He has, for the last two hours, been engaged upon it, and at this writing, (half past eleven,) it is uncertain whether it can be prepared in the revised form, in time for transmission to-night. An effort, however, will be made.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REMARKS TO THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

The following are more important points of the President's reply, yesterday to the Indiana reconstruction speech. From the fact that he carefully revised the speech, it is inferred that he regards it as his most definite manifesto:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REMARKS.

As to the policy he proposes to pursue, it is not promulgating anything that I have not heretofore said, to say that traitors must be made odious; that treason must be made odious; that traitors must be punished and impoverished. (Applause.) They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain the ascendency, and may again become numerous and powerful, for in the words of a former Senator of the United States, where traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable; and after making treason odious, every Union man and the Government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country. (Applause.) But do not understand me as saying this in a spirit of anger, for, if I understand my own heart, the reverse is the case; and while I say that the penalties of the law, in a stern and inflexible manner, should be executed upon conscious, intelligent and influential traitors and the leaders, there have been thousands of laboring men who have been drawn into this rebellion; and while I say as to the leaders, punishment, I also say leniency, consideration and amnesty to the thousands whom they have misled and deceived. In reference to this, as I remarked, I might have adopted your speech as my own. I long since took the ground that this Government was sent upon its great mission among the nations of the earth; that it had a great work to perform, and that in starting it was started in perpetuity.

Look back for one single moment to the Articles of Confederation, and then come down to 1787, when a Constitution was framed. What do you find? "That we, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Government," &c. Provision is made for the admission of new States to be added to the old ones, embraced within the Union. Now turn to the Constitution. We find that amendments may be made by the recommendation of two-thirds of the members of Congress, if ratified by three-fourths of the States.

Provision is made for the admission of new States. No provision is made for the secession of old ones. The instrument is made to be good in perpetuity, and you can take hold of it and not break up the Government, but go on, feeling it move and move, as it were, down the stream of time. It provides that these United States shall guarantee to each State, composing the whole in this Union, a republican form of government. Yes; if rebellion has been rampant and set aside the machinery of the State for a time, there stands a great law to remove the paralysis and vitalize and put it on its feet again. Upon this idea of destroying States my position has been heretofore well known, and I can see no cause to change it now. Some are satisfied with the idea stated that these are to be lost in territorial and other divisions—are to lessen their character as States. But their life breaths have been only suspended, and it is a high Constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of Government. A State may be in the Government with a peculiar constitution, and by the operation of rebellion lose that feature, but it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out without the institution, it is still a State. [Great applause.] I hold it a solemn obligation in any one of these States where the rebel armies have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the number of Union men is—enough to man the ship of State—I hold it, I say, a high duty to protect and secure to them a Republican form of government. Thus in adjusting and putting the Government upon its legs again, I think the progress of this work must pass into the hands of its friends. (Applause.) If a State is to be nursed until it again gets strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies. [Applause.] Perhaps I ought not to add what I am about to say, but human nature is human nature. Indiana first named me for Vice President, though it was unsolicited by me. Indeed there is not a man can say that I ever approached him on the subject. My eyes were turned to my own State. If I could restore her, the measure of my ambition was complete. I thank the State of Indiana for its confidence and regard manifested toward me, which has resulted in what is now before me, placing me in the position I now occupy. In conclusion, I will repeat that the vigor of my youth has been spent in advocating those great principles at the foundation of our Government, and therefore I have been by many denounced as a demagogue, striving to please people. I am free to say to you that my highest ambition was to please the people, for I believed when I pleased them I was nearly right, and being right I did not care who assailed me. But I was going to say, I have advocated the principle that Government was made for man, not man for Government. The good book says, the Sabbath was made for man—not man for the Sabbath. So far as in me lies, those principles shall be carried out. In conclusion, I tender you my sincere thanks for your respect and support in performance of arduous duties now devolving upon me.

The Negotiations of Sherman with Johnston.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22.—Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman. An agreement for a suspension of hostilities and a memorandum for what was called a basis for peace had been entered into on the 18th inst., by Gen. Sherman and the rebel Gen. Johnston. The rebel Gen. Breckinridge was present at the conference. A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant and by every member of the Cabinet. Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, on the night of the 3d of March, were approved by President Johnson and were reiterated to govern his action of military commander. On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from Gen. Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace. The letter of Gen. Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the rebel Congress. Gen. Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few moments, took up his pen, wrote with his own hand, the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War and telegraphed to Gen. Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 3d, 1865—12 p. m.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will not submit them to a military conference or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantage.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Jeff. Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulation. A dispatch received by this department from Richmond, says: [illegible] Southern commander, or by whom they will be [illegible] to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end. After the Cabinet meeting last night General Grant started for North Carolina, to direct the operations against Johnston's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—As reports have been in circulation for some time, of a correspondence between Gen. Johnston and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon, and is as follows:

Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina:

The contending armies now in the field to maintain their status quo until notice is given by the commanding general of either one to its opponent, and a reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed. 2. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and to abide the action of both State and Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

3d. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments on their officers and Legislatures, and taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State governments have resulted from war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4th. The re-establishment of all the Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

5th. People and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of States respectively.

6th. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

7th. In general terms it is announced that the war to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can convey, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms, and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies. Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Commander Army United States in N. Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON,

General Commanding Confederate Army, N. C.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrest of Swindling Sutlers—United States Steamer Ashland Ashore.

FORTRESS MONROE, April [illegible]—[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO.

Destruction by Fire of the Flagship Blackhawk.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 22, 1865.

At twenty minutes to 11 o'clock this morning, the alarm of fire was sounded on board the flagship Blackhawk, as she lay at anchor in the river, opposite Mound City. The fire originated in the vicinity of the gunner's store room. Two minutes had not elapsed after the alarm was given, are three streams were playing upon the fire. The men worked with all the force and spirit of which men are possessed, until further efforts were useless, and they were ordered by the commanding officer to desert the ship, when the men of the illfated vessel were transported to the Tempest and other steamers. The officers and crew of the Blackhawk numbered about 350 men, and were commanded by Capt. Chas. A. Babcock. The executive officer believes but three or four men were lost, and no officers.

It is supposed the fire was communicated to the coal oil barrel, from which oil was being drawn. After the upper works had burned, she dragged anchor, and the wreck floated down stream three miles, and in plain view of the Cairo levee, when her magazine blew up. The shock from the explosion was distinctly felt throughout this city.

The column of smoke, fire, sparks, fragments of shell, &c., were sent high up in the air, and presented a grand sight, better imagined than described. A large amount of ammunition, much of it fixed, was on board, and of course destroyed. Her guns, of which she carried sixteen, together with her machinery, went to the bottom with the fragments of her hull, no traces of which were visible after the explosion.

The Black Hawk was formerly well known as the New Uncle Sam, and was built at New Albany, Ind., three years since. She was used as Admiral Lee's headquarters, being the flag ship of the Mississippi Squadron. She was fitted up at great cost, and was perhaps not equalled in grandeur of furnishings by any vessel in the United States navy.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

Interesting News from Our Army of Occupation—Particulars of the Surrender of the City—Strong Manifestations of Loyalty—Gen. Granger meets with a very Enthusiastic Reception.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 22.

New Orleans dates to the 17th are received. The *Times* is in receipt of much interesting news from Mobile. Gen. Canby had established his headquarters in the Custom House. Gen. Andrew, Provost Marshal General in the field, and Gen. Totten, Chief of Ordnance, were in the same building. Gen. Granger, commanding the District, was at the Battle House. Gen. Veatch is in command of the post. The street opposite the Provost Marshal's office was crowded by deserters, coming in, and refugees desirous to take the oath of allegiance. The old flag was waving from the public buildings. In consequence of the lack of postal currency among the citizens, they were drawing their silver dimes and quarters from their hiding places to purchase newspapers and other necessaries of life. There was no cotton burned. The large fire that was seen a few days since was occasioned by the burning of Hickok's press below the city. There was no cotton in it. It is supposed there is not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton in the city. A large quantity of pitch was captured.

The city was as quiet and orderly as any in the Union. The citizens generally were in good spirits, and appeared glad that the iron yoke of despotism had been raised. The junior portion who had been avoiding conscription were coming forth from their hiding places.

Many old citizens of New Orleans, who had been refused passes to return to their homes, were ready and anxious to return and take the oath of allegiance under the old flag.

Nearly all the guns in the forts, in the harbor and around the city were left uninjured.

The Battle House is in running order but with very little to eat and less to drink.

Nothing was burned in the city for the reason it was said, of the circulation of a story that Gen. Granger would burn the city if the cotton was burned. The wharves and docks are in fine order.

The city was formally surrendered about three o'clock on the 12th to Gen. Granger. The Mayor came out about four miles to meet our forces, and tendered to the General the service of pilots to bring our fleet safely to the city. Gen. Granger and staff were the first to enter the city, on the steamer Gen. Banks. A most enthusiastic reception was given him at the wharves by the citizens. The General remarked that he never received a warmer reception in any place before.

Three hundred guns, all in good condition, and a large amount of ammunition, were captured. About 1,300 prisoners, stragglers and sick, were found in the city. Our forces captured three general officers—Liddell being one. 250 officers were taken, and all sent to Ship Island, except the general officers, who remain at Fort Gaines.

The General Banks was the first steamer that passed the obstructions in Choctaw Pass, with Gen. Granger and staff on board, and the first to arrive at Mobile. For this her gallant Captain Dane was made the recipient of a splendid gilt spread eagle at the hands of Gen. Granger.

Gen. Comstock, of Lieutenant General Grant's staff, arrived from Mobile on board the General Banks, and goes north as bearer of dispatches to the Lieutenant General.

In addition to the vessels already reported as being sunk in Mobile Bay, were the Laura, the Sciota, and the Cutler, from Cincinnati.

The Mobile *Advertiser and News*, and *Register* having suspended publication, the *Times* correspondent, Mr. E. O. Hailes, has been authorized by Major General Granger to issue a daily paper from the office where those papers were published. Mr. Hailes has accordingly gone to work and commenced the publication of the Mobile *Daily News* on the 13th.

NEW YORK, April 22.—New Orleans papers state that the intelligence of the surrender of Lee's army, which reached New Orleans on the 15th instant, occasioned great rejoicing. General Hurlbut ordered a salute of 200 guns to be fired, and the General commanding the Department recommended that Monday (Easter-day) be observed as a day of thanksgiving by all persons, civil and military, for the bright prospects of enduring peace.

Our forces are following the retreating rebels from Mobile in the direction of Macon. The speedy capture of the place is expected.

Kirby Smith has been conscripting slaves up the Red river.

Gen. Slaughter, (rebel,) in command at Brownsville, has reported in special order No. 30, in which he says: "Hereafter no newspaper published in the United States will be allowed in the interior of Texas."

Postmaster Parker left New Orleans for Mobile on the 14th. The *Times* says, "We understand he takes possession of the postoffice there, and we look for the re-establishment of postal communication with our sister city at the earliest practicable moment."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE RICHMOND REBELS.

Duplicity of Judge Campbell and the Rebel Leaders.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington special says:

"While President Lincoln was in Richmond, Judge Campbell told him that in an interview with Davis, Breckinridge and Benjamin, just before they left, he said to them that as there was no hope for the Confederacy, and President Lincoln could not negotiate with them, he (Lincoln) would negotiate with the States and recognize the right of the Virginia Legislature to control the troops of that State. He then told Mr. Lincoln that if he would permit that body to convene, it would doubtless recall the Virginia troops from the field. Mr. Lincoln cautioned Judge Campbell against any misunderstanding, and gave gave him in writing his only terms, which were those tendered in the Hampton Roads interview, to which he added another, that, in case the leaders persisted in the war, their property should be relentlessly confiscated.

"On the way to Washington Mr. Lincoln wrote an order to Gen. Weitzel to permit the Virginia Legislature to convene in Richmond for the purpose of withdrawing the Virginia troops from the rebel army, but not to allow the use of any treasonable language, nor the adoption of treasonable measures; but on the very day of his death he received a letter from Judge Campbell, tinged with the usual rebel insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the President had made to him, and arguing that though the military power of the Confederacy was destroyed, the spirit of the Southern people was still unbroken. 'If you want to conciliate them,' he said, 'it will be wise for you to grant an amnesty, and necessary for you to treat leniently their leading public men, and seek their assistance.' This was too much, even for Mr. Lincoln's good nature. He characterized Campbell's course as ungrateful and outrageous. Meanwhile the surrender of Lee's army obviated the necessity for convening the Virginia Legislature. He sent an order countermanding the call."

FROM DETROIT.

Delegates to the Sanitary Fair—Preparations for a National Funeral.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, April 22.

Delegates of the Michigan Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, at a meeting in this city, determined to accept the offer of the managers of the Northwestern Fair, giving Michigan a State department. An executive committee of twenty-seven persons, of which Hon. John Owen of Detroit is President, and D. Bethune Duffield [illegible] all business in connection with the Fair. The meeting passed a resolution that the funds raised by the Fair shall be devoted mainly to the erection of a building in the hospitals, in [illegible] be enough for the purpose, to establish in Michigan a permanent home for disabled soldiers and sailors.

Extensive preparations are being made for a grand funeral pageant in honor of our late beloved President, on Tuesday. The procession will be the largest ever seen in Detroit, many of the adjacent towns, and Windsor, C. W., participating.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have designated Adrian as the place for holding the State Fair, in September.

A Previous Attempt on President Lincoln's Life.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The investigation of conspiracy now going on shows that Mr. Lincoln's death had already been attempted by [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22, 1865.

The news received this morning of the surrender of Johnston's army of rebels did not have any effect on gold or other values. As the dispatch announcing the transfer is not yet official, there is at the present writing some doubts of its correctness; but the general opinion is confirmed that the surrender is a fact, and gold will soon have been materially affected by further military operations, and that nothing but a contraction of the currency will cause it to decline. After the war debt has been entirely subdued, the withdrawal of a large amount of the Treasury notes in circulation is the next thing in order. This is the first step necessary to place the country in a safe condition financially, and prepare the people for specie payments again, as there should [illegible] a depreciated currency we will be overtrading and speculating, and commercial values will be unsettled. Fortunately, the Secretary of the Treasury is a man who understands this thoroughly, and we have no doubt but he will begin to contract at as early a day as possible. [illegible]

[illegible]

actions made have generally been to meet contracts which had matured. This inaction, however, arose from no mistrust of the safety of the Government, for it is probably stronger to-day than it has ever been since its foundation. From all quarters we hear of nothing but the fullest confidence expressed that under the administration of President Johnson the honor and credit of the nation will be upheld. It is probable that he will be more severe to the rebels than President Lincoln would have been had he lived; but this will not in any sense endanger the future strength and safety of the Government, but rather otherwise.

Gold ruled a shade higher to-day—opening at 149¼ and closing at 149½.

The general produce markets were steady. Wheat closed 1c higher, Corn 1@2c higher, Rye 1c higher and Oats 1@2c lower than yesterday. Provisions were generally firm, and Cut Meats ruled higher.

The Money market to-day was quiet and steady. There was a moderate inquiry for currency at the regular discount houses, and the Bankers supplied first class borrowers at 10 per cent per annum. Rates on the street are easier—ranging at 1@3 per cent per month, principally at 1@1½ per cent.

Eastern Exchange is still scarce, and rates are firm at par buying and ¼ prem. selling. There is very little making at present, and the bankers have to express currency to New York daily to meet their drafts.

Gold opened in New York at 149¼, advanced to 150½, and closed at 1:30 p. m. at 149½. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:30 a. m.	149¼	12:30 p. m.	149½
11:00 a. m.	150	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
12:00 m.	[illegible]	4:30 p. m.	149½

Here the market was active and firm at the opening, with heavy sales of cash gold on the Stock Board at 149@149½—closing in the afternoon rather firm at 149. On the street the market opened at 148, and closed at 148½. Silver was dull and almost nominal at 135@138.

Cook County Scrip was in active request and firm at 98@98½. On the Stock Board the market was active at 98½@99¼.

Government securities were active and firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-Twenties	106½	107
Ten-Forties	94	95

Notwithstanding the depression in trade and commerce during the week, it is gratifying to every loyal heart to know that the demand for Government securities was never more active than at present. As an instance, the sales of 7-30 bonds at the Second National Bank in this city, during the five business days of the present week, amount to $579,850. With one exception this is the heaviest week's business done by this institution since the loan was issued. The total subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, at the Second National Bank, amount to $3,150,200. This bank makes a specialty of Government business, and its officers are untiring in their efforts to distribute the loan among the people.

We learn from Mr. G. A. Ives, manager of the Clearing House in this city, that the clearings for the week ending to-day amount to $6,144,095, against $7,156,627 last week. The banks were open only five days this week, and business has been generally dull—hence the decrease in the clearings this week, as compared with the last statement.

—In Cincinnati money is easier, and discounts are steady at 10@12 per cent for first-class paper. Eastern Exchange is in better supply at ⅕ prem buying, and 1-10 prem. selling.

—In Milwaukee business is very dull, and Eastern Exchange is steady at par buying and ¼ prem. selling.

—At Pittsburgh on Thursday the Stock Board was poorly attended and business was dull. The sales of Oil Stocks were at the following quotations:

Connellsville R. R.	[illegible]	Steel Well	19.00
[illegible]	10.50	Tar, Story & Cherry	[illegible]
Cherry Run & Pit-Hole	[illegible]	Run	75
Ross (in lots)	1.00	Whitney Creek	2.76

—The National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee has just been organized with a capital of $200,000. C. D. Nash, Esq., is President and W. G. Fitch, Cashier. This bank succeeds to the business of the Bank of Milwaukee, one of the oldest banks organized under the free banking law of Wisconsin. Its board of directors embraces some of the most substantial merchants of Milwaukee.

—We understand that a very unsatisfactory state of affairs prevails at Louisville, in consequence of severe losses by merchants, bankers, and others who have been speculating largely on the gold market. There are numerous failures in almost every department of trade, and general confidence is disturbed. Mercantile firms, we understand, suffered chiefly from individual operations of partners, but while they did not speculate as firms, all the members of the firm, in most cases, speculated. On the contrary, those who attended to their legitimate business are all right.

—In St. Louis New York exchange is scarce and firm at 1-10 premium buying, and ¼ premium selling. The money market was dull. Government vouchers were in active demand and light supply.

—The bankers of Indianapolis have resolved that on and after the 1st of May the notes of all Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana banks, with the exception of the notes of the State Bank of Indiana, are to be placed at a discount of 2 ⅌ cent. This action caused the National Banks in Cincinnati to throw out all Indiana paper, both State and Free Bank, but the currency is received at a discount of ⅛@1 ⅌ cent, to cover the expense of sending it home for redemption. This action of the Cincinnati bankers is not to be interpreted as showing any want of confidence in the State Bank of Indiana—for when Hon. Hugh McCulloch left it, to go to Washington, there was gold enough in its vaults to redeem every dollar of its circulation.

—A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writing from London, under date of April 1, says:

"The downward movement of the Bank of England discount, coupled with an impression created by the latest advices from America to the delay that must, under any circumstances, take place before the cotton industry of the South can recover from the havoc which it is now being brought, has caused a slight rally during the past day or two in the Liverpool market. The cotton trade this week also shows a little less depression, an advance equal to three eighths per pound having occasionally been realized."

—The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 17, and since the beginning of the year:

	1864.	1865.
For the week	$3,669,967	$2,114,313
Previously reported	45,918,801	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$49,588,768	$37,116,130

The exports of domestic produce included 23,906 barrels flour, 200 barrels rye flour, 2,741 barrels corn meal, 19,534 bushels wheat, 8,539 bushels corn, 3,985 barrels pork, 200 barrels and 90 tierces beef, 410,871 pounds tallow, and 284 pounds of lard.

—The following are the sales of Mining Stocks in Boston on the 18th inst.:

[illegible]

—The Bank of England statement for March 29 gives the following result when compared with the previous week:

Rest	Decrease	[illegible]
Public deposits	Decrease	[illegible]
Other deposits	Decrease	[illegible]

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	No change.	
Other securities	Decrease	[illegible]
Notes unemployed	Decrease	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,091,880 being an increase of £277,525; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,355,356, showing an increase of £50,823, when compared with the preceding return.

The Bank has reduced the rate of interest from 4½ to 4 ⅌ cent.

—In New York money is easier than ever. The supply of capital is super-abundant, and call loans are easy at 6@5 per cent. Commercial paper is scarce and rates tends downwards. The following are the quotations:

[illegible]

—In Boston, the National Banks have had their balances somewhat reduced, by large drafts on them by the Treasury Department, and the money market is closer in consequence. There is still abundance, however, to meet the demand, and rates are unchanged, being 6@6 per cent on call loans, and 6@8 per cent on commercial paper.

—Advices continue to be received from England by almost every steamer of heavy failures, both in banking and commercial firms. Mr. David Leopold Lewis, who was bankrupt ten years ago, has just failed for £4,250,000. His assets consist of the bonds and shares of an Irish railway, in which he was a speculator. He is indebted, to a prominent London discount firm $1,000,000. The prominent South Potteries, Gospel, and South Essex Banking Company has failed for $850,000, although the bank has declared and paid regularly up to the time of its failure dividends at the rate [illegible] Messrs. [illegible], London, have also failed for $4,000,000, of which $3,000,000 are for bills made by other firms and drawn on them. The parties are relatives of some of the wealthiest bankers and discounters, such as the Barclays, Tankeys, Gurneys, &c. The firm was in trouble last fall, and would have failed then for over $10,000,000, had they not been assisted by their wealthy relatives. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22, 1865.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN, SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

The Bank will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 U. S. Notes, and pay the interest from date of subscription to the 15th of June.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5,000—bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum, and are payable three years from 15th of June, 1865, or may be converted, at the option of the holder, at maturity into six per cent 5-20 gold bearing bonds.

By act of Congress they are free from State and Municipal taxation, and having this advantage, are the best security for investment now in the market.

We allow the usual rate of commission to sub-agents and can furnish the notes immediately on receipt of orders free of charge. [illegible], President.

EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

RUFUS HATCH,

(FORMERLY HATCH & SUMNER,)

BROKER,

No. 21 Exchange Place, New York.

Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Solomon Sturges Sons, Chicago, Ill.

Messrs. Hinckley & Handy, Chicago, Ill.

C. T. Wheeler, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

I. Y. Munn, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

G. A. Rogers, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

Messrs. Bonnell, Bailey & Co., New York City.

Messrs. McKim, Bros. & Co., New York City.

Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Co., New York City.

Messrs. H. J. Lyons & Co., New York City.

H. H. Baxter, Esq., Rutland, Vt.

Messrs. Lathrop, Smith & Co., Oswego, N. Y.

C. Durant, Esq., President Rock Island Railroad Co.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	2,327	800
Wheat, bu	6,060	373
Corn, bu	23,340	109,651
Oats, bu	8,454	127,950
Rye, bu	[illegible]	
Barley, bu	1,349	
Grass Seed, lbs	16,814	6,356
Broom Corn	2,777	
Cut Meats, lbs	37,680	122,665
Pork, brls	114	568
Lard, brls	19	
Tallow	20,400	
Butter, lbs	6,601	6,281
Dressed Hogs	6	
Live Hogs, No.	1,563	1,836
Cattle, No.	2,642	974
Hides, lbs	63,150	11,103
Wool		2,809
Lumber, feet	725,000	694,800
Shingles, No.	802,000	162,000
Lath, No.	60,000	70,000
Salt, bris		684

The news of the surrender of Johnston's army caused a weaker feeling in the Produce markets at the opening to-day, but towards the close they partially recovered, and closed steady. The demand for grain is still confined chiefly to the requirements of speculators, except corn and oats, which are being purchased to some extent by shippers.

The Provision market was more active to-day, and barreled pork was a shade firmer, while cut meats show an advance in price. Mess Pork was in fair demand, with sales of 900 brls at $23.50. Prime Mess Pork was in better inquiry, and we note the sale of 250 brls choice city packed at $24.50. Sweet Pickled Hams advanced ½c per lb, with sales of 650 tcs at 16½@17c—the market closing firm at the outside quotation. Bulk meats were scarce and firm, with a good demand for Hams, at 15½c loose, and Shoulders at 12c loose, sellers holding for an advance of ½c. Bulk Sides are held at 14c. There was some inquiry for Lard at 16½@17c, but there was little or none offered.

Highwines ruled excessively dull, and the only sale reported was a small lot at $2.02. At the close, however, round lots were offered at $2.01, with buyers at $2.00.

There was a decided improvement in the tone of the Flour market, and under an active demand full prices were obtained, but no quotable advance was effected. We note sales of 2,950 brls at $8.50@9.50 for white winter, $6.00@6.75 for good to very choice Spring extras, and $4.87½@5.10 for fair to good spring supers.

The wheat market opened on the "curb-stone" at $1.20 for No. 1 Spring, and early on 'Change at $1.13, but as soon as it was known that Johnston had surrendered, prices fell back some 2c ⅌ bu. After the New York dispatches came in the market rallied, and an advance of 1½c on the lowest price reached during the day, was effected, but towards the close there were more sellers than buyers at the improvement, and the market closed quiet. About 178,000 bu changed hands at $1.17@1.20 for No. 1 Spring—closing quiet at $1.13¼. There was a very limited inquiry for No. 2 Spring, with sales at $1.04. Extra Spring may be quoted nominal at $1.22. There is no inquiry for Winter grades, and the market is entirely nominal.

There was a fair inquiry for Corn, and higher prices were obtained than on yesterday. We note an advance of ½c on No. 1 and ½, and 1c on Rejected and Canal Corn. The sales foot up 78,000 bushels at [illegible] for No. 1, [illegible] for Rejected in store; and 72c for yellow; 71c for high mixed; 69c for No. 1 Canal, and 66c for Rejected Canal afloat. The market closed firm at outside figures for all grades.

The market for Oats was quite dull, and prices suffered a depreciation of ½@1c on the closing prices of yesterday. About 35,000 bu changed hands, at 45½@46c for No. 1—closing quiet at the inside figure. There was a very limited inquiry for No. 2 Oats, with trifling sales at 45c.

There was more inquiry for Rye, and the market advanced 4c, with sales of 2,400 bu, at 78c for No. 1 in store. No. 1 may be quoted nominal at 70@80c.

The market for Barley was quiet, with limited sales of new No. 2 in favorite house at 80c.

Timothy Seed was quiet and prices favor of buyers. We note a few sales at $4.50@5.00. There was nothing doing in either Clover or Flax Seed.

There was more inquiry for Tallow and the market was decidedly better, with sales of 111 brls prime city at $10.25. Country lots, as quoted [illegible].

Lake Freights were steady and unchanged, with engagements at 11c for Corn to Buffalo, and 10c for Corn and 12c for Wheat to Ogdensburg. Elsewhere we publish the Spring tariff on "all rail" freights, which went into effect to-day.

There is still an active demand for Lumber cargoes, and the market is firm at yesterday's ruling figures; owing, however, to the prevalence of contrary winds, the arrivals have been quite light for two or three days, and the volume of business has necessarily been limited. Desirable cargoes are picked up immediately on arrival at full prices. We note sales of four cargoes, at $15.50@17.00 for good mixed. Sawed A Shingles are steady at $3.75.

The Grocery market continues active, and owing to the light stock, full prices are obtained for all staple articles. The market is firm at yesterday's quotations, with an upward tendency on most articles.

The activity which has characterized the Dry Goods market for the past three or four weeks still continues, and such is the scarcity of goods—particularly domestic—that jobbers find it very difficult to meet the wants of their customers. The market is firm at yesterday's quotations.

LATER.

In deference to the grain and provision operators met in Morse's Evening Exchange, in the Masonic Temple building, which was opened to-night for the first time. Although it was Saturday evening there was a large attendance, and considerable interest was manifested in the new enterprise. The experiment was tried, for the first time probably in the history of our city, of selling grain "on call," the same as stocks and gold. With the majority it was voted a success, but there were quite a number who had decided objections to this mode of buying and selling, because it indicates too plainly what each operator desires to do. But as the "call" is short, operators have every opportunity afforded them to buy and sell as they please in the regular way, and the "call" establishes a basis for them to work upon. If an operator desires to buy or sell a very large amount of grain, he can wait till the "call" is over and he can then transact as much business as he pleases in the same manner as in the Board of Trade. It is the intention to [illegible] sales made "on call" this evening:

SALES ON CALL AT MORSE'S EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

The Wheat market closed with buyers of No. 1 spring at $1.18½, and sellers at $1.19. Provisions and Highwines were neglected.

During the course of the evening, dispatches were received from Gallagher's Exchange, New York, reporting gold as 149 at the opening, and 149½ at the close.

The following committee was chosen to report a tariff of fees for the Exchange: Howard Priestly, J. H. Lyon, C. B. Goodyear, W. T. B., [illegible] George Brine.

For the information of those desirous of joining Morse's Exchange, we would state that the books will be open at the rooms every day during business hours.

Marine Intelligence.

VESSELS AT THE STRAITS.—Captain Goldsmith, of the propeller B. F. Wade, which arrived here last night, reports that he passed four propellers, one bark and two or three tugs about twenty-seven miles above the Manitous, all bound down. One of the vessels was supposed to be the Champion. He saw nothing of the Michigan, but met many vessels in the Straits. There was no ice of consequence in sight [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending April 22, 1865.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22, 1865.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the week ending to-day:

	CATTLE. Receipts.	CATTLE. Shipm'ts.	HOGS. Receipts.	HOGS. Shipm'ts.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresp'g week '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The rates of freight for Live Stock East, were fixed on the 15th Dec., 1864, as follows:

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $5.00 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all-rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22.

The receipts of Cattle this week are 3,700 more than last week, and the shipments are 2,841 more. The total sales during the week foot up 6,021 at a range of [illegible]. Last week the range was [illegible]. For the corresponding week of last year it was [illegible]. This shows a decline in prices since last Saturday of [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. The lowest extreme does not reach quite so low as last week, for the reason that a better class of cattle were in the yards this week, there not being offered for sale a single lot as poor as some of those last week. The price to-day for extra stock exceed the price of last year at this date by [illegible] per 100 lbs.

The market opened dull with a meagre supply in the various yards. The melancholy event which threw the nation into mourning, produced a depression of feeling intensely adverse to the interests of the trade. No buyers appeared in the market, and business was dull and prices drooping. The unfavorable advices from New York produced a further depression, and caused trade to be neglected.

Later in the week a number of government buyers entered the market and bought quite extensively, but usually at their own figures. Holders were all anxious to realize and sold at considerable sacrifice. Some men however with extra lots took the chances of shipping to New York. We incline to the opinion, however, that the enterprise will be found an unprofitable one. Near the close of the week there was a considerable increase in the receipts and some briskness in the market, but no improvement in prices.

The stock received during the week is of a superior variety, much of it being extra fine. But little of it, however, found a market here being mostly shipped Eastward on the owner's account. Stock and butcher cattle have been in good request during the week and the former have remained firm in price.

The following statement exhibits the closing prices of beeves this week and last:

	This week.	Last week.
Extra Choice Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair to Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY—The market has been dull and prices tend lower. The yards are very barren, and Government buyers being mostly out of the market, prices have not been kept up to yesterday's figure.

The following are the entered sales to-day:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN'S YARD.

Strader sold Campbell 17 head medium, averaging 1,060 lbs, at $7.00.

Adams sold Moore 6 head common, averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible].

[illegible] & Co. sold Campbell 8 medium, averaging 1,062 lbs, at $6.62½.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Hall sold Frank 31 head good, averaging 1,182 lbs, at $8.22.

Strahorn sold Frank 33 head, averaging 1,084 lbs, at $6.75.

Same sold Fawcett 36 head good, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $8.62½.

Same sold same 16 head good, averaging 1,286 lbs, at $8.62½.

Conger & Co. sold L. Daube 72 head good, averaging 1,296 lbs, at $8.40.

Gridley & Co. sold Sidner 31 head medium, averaging 1,049 lbs, at $6.25.

Frye & Co. sold O'Maley 30 head common, averaging 950 lbs, at $4.75.

Conger & Co. sold Webb 30 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $8.37½.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Wallwork & Mallory sold McPherson 20 head, averaging [illegible].

[illegible]

HOGS.

The receipts of Hogs for the week, as shown by the above table, amount to 9,546, and the shipments for the same period to 10,389.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22, 1865.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Lake Freights were steady and unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—Received, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE—There is no quotable change in the market. The supply of [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

COAL—We have no change to make in our quotations of coal. [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

COFFEE—The stock is light, and under a good demand, the market rules firm. We quote:

[illegible]

FRUITS—In Green Apples there is no change to note and we note no change in price. [illegible] dull, and prices weak. We quote:

[illegible]

DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

[illegible]

Sales were 100 brls Dried Apples at [illegible]

FISH—The supply is light and prices firm at quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

GREASE—Market dull and nominal.

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market dull and weaker, [illegible] holders at $2.02, [illegible] offering to sell at $2.01.

HAY—There is very little doing and prices without change. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

[illegible]

HIDES—Received, [illegible]. There is very little doing, and prices are without change. We quote:

[illegible]

LEATHER—The market presents no new feature in the line of prices. Our figures are unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

[illegible]

OAK.

[illegible]

OILS—There is little change to note [illegible]

[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

DR. TEBBETTS' PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR.

[illegible]

WARRANTED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

DR. TERRETT'S PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Curing Diphtheria.

[illegible] is an alarming disorder, whether it effect [illegible] adult, and [illegible] can be cured at once by [illegible] Radway's Ready Relief. Try it and [illegible] be convinced, however skeptical. [illegible] There is no time for trifling in such a crisis. [illegible] Radway's Ready Relief is sold by all Druggists and country merchants, and at Dr. Radway's office, 87 Maiden lane, New York.

The trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Lost Manhood Restored,

Speedily and effectually, by the use of "Dr. La [illegible] Life Elixir." Cure guaranteed. Price [illegible], sent post paid, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

A Word to the Ladies.

The employment of ladies are for the most part sedentary. They sit too much and walk too little. They do not, as a general thing, take enough of Nature's medicine—air. To keep the secretive organs in a regular and healthful state, and to prevent the [illegible] of the nerves, which arises from close confinement, we recommend to them air, exercise and [illegible] Bitters. This prescription will be a sure thing to bring a blush to the palest cheek; and, if the former can only be enjoyed to a limited extent, the latter is more than ever necessary.

Doctor Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him and not suffer that horrible disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made PRIVATE DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has reached to all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession both here and abroad, as being the most skillful specialist here and a thorough master of all Sexual Diseases. If all others fail, don't despair, give him a call, it is only a very common occurance with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential. Office No. 172 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge.

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, and all Private Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 15 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 172 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 71.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at [illegible] Randolph street, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

My Destiny—What is It?

[illegible]

Public Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.—Whereas, on [illegible]

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, Vice Pres't.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

No. [illegible] Broadway, four doors from Wall street,

Dealers in every description of GOVERNMENT SECURITY. A supply of

7-30s

Constantly on hand for immediate delivery.

This Bank allows to Banks and Bankers throughout the country [illegible] INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Financial.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.—The following Dividends have been declared payable April 26th, to Shareholders of record April 22d, 1865:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

Tenth Dividend..................Three Dollars per Share.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

Seventh Dividend..................Four Per Cent.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Third Dividend..................One and a half per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Third Dividend..................Three per Cent.

DEVON OIL COMPANY.

First Dividend..................Three per Cent.

LOOMIS OIL COMPANY.

First Dividend..................Three per Cent.

Transfer books closed from April 22d to 26th.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,

No. 32 John-st., New York.

CHICAGO AND PORT HURON PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, on the

18th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

For the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN LOUGH, [illegible]

L. L. GREENLEAF, Corporators.

Chicago, April 5, 1865.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Office No. 18 William street, New York, March 15, 1865.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April next, at noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the [illegible] until the 27th proximo, both days inclusive.

E. V. SARMYDT, Secretary.

Insurance.

HOME

INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF NEW YORK.

Net Assets Jan. 1, 1865,

$3,688,602.90!

MARINE AND FIRE RISK TAKEN

AT CURRENT RATES, BY

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

Insurance Buildings,

S. W. cor. LaSalle and Randolph sts.

Petroleum.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of the State of New York.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

IN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES

AT

$10 Per Share.

Subscription Price, Five Dollars per Share, Not Liable to further Assessment.

OFFICES:

No. 24 Empire Building,

71 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Post Office Address, Box 5,[illegible], N. Y.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.

WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.

ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.

ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now Producing Oil.

Payment for Stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government Bonds and Securities, which Bonds and Securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box 5,[illegible], New York City, or to "Atlantic Bank," Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City, or to any of its Agents.

Subscriptions will be received at the First National Bank, Depository of the Company, Chicago, Ill.

Transportation.

1865. THE 1865.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

Running over the Erie Railway. The Western Transportation Company are prepared to transport Merchandise and Produce between Chicago and New York and other Eastern and Western points, and will run during running season the following First-Class Propellers on the Lakes:

Empire State, Badger State,
Oneida, Plymouth,
Mohawk, Tonawanda,
Free State, Buffalo,
Potomac, Acme,
Pittsburgh, Neptune.

Forming a Daily Line between

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO,

Touching at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland, connecting with all the various Railroads at the above places, and the Western Transportation Company's Line of Boats on Erie Canal, four of which leave Buffalo for New York and Albany daily.

For contracts and bills of lading apply to

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
[illegible]
A. H. WARD, 210 Broadway, Agt. Erie Railway, N. Y.
JNO. S. DUNLAP, 13 State st., Boston.
[illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Buffalo, Cleveland & Chicago Line

Is formed for the ensuing season by the following First Class Steamers:

Idaho, Dean Richmond,
St. Louis, Winslow,
Fountain City, Chicago,
Wenona, Galena,
Mendota, Evergreen City.

Making a DAILY LINE between

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO

Touching at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland, and connecting at Buffalo with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, SPALDING'S EXPRESS, AMERICAN and UNION EXPRESS over N. Y. C. R. R. [illegible]

[illegible]

RICHMOND & BOND, Agents,

Office and Docks foot of North Dearborn st., Chicago.

A. A. SAMPLE, Ticket Agent,

Office No. 1 North Wells street, and N. Y. C. R. R. Office, No. 56 Clark st.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of

RYERSON & MORRIS,

Is dissolved by mutual consent, [illegible]

MARTIN RYERSON,
ROBERT W. MORRIS.

Muskegon, March [illegible], 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WOODRUFF, SMITH & BOREY, for the transaction of a general commission business, at [illegible]

Chicago, April [illegible], 1865.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 22d day of April, 1865.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "ADVERTISED LETTERS," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as to the Post Office and State.

2. HEAD letters with the writer's Post Office and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."

4. PLACE the postage STAMP on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND corner, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE and STATE, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

A

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

Z

Initials

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

From the 1st till the 15th of April, 1865.

[illegible]

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Express	*4:20 p. m.	*12:25 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Letter of John Wilkes Booth.

He Confesses that He Was Engaged in a Plot to Capture and Carry Off the President.

His Participation in the Execution of John Brown.

COPPERHEAD RHAPSODY.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 19.]

The following verbatim copy of a letter, in writing which is the hand-writing of John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, has been furnished us by the Hon. Wm. Millward, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It was handed over to that officer by John S. Clarke, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Booth. The history connected with it is somewhat peculiar. In November, 1864, the paper was deposited with Mr. Clarke by Booth, in a sealed envelope, "for safe keeping," Mr. Clarke being ignorant of the contents. In January last Booth called at Mr. Clarke's house, asked for the package and it was given up to him. It is now supposed that at that time he took out the paper and added to it his signature, which appears to be in a different ink from that used in the body of the letter, and also from the language employed could not have been put to it originally. Afterwards he returned the package to Mr. Clarke again for safekeeping, sealed and bearing the superscription "J. Wilkes Booth."

The inclosure was preserved by the family without suspicion of its nature. After the afflicting information of the assassination of the President, which came upon the family of Mr. Clarke with crushing force, it was considered proper to open the envelope. There were found in it the following paper, with some Seven-Thirty United States bonds, and certificates of shares in oil companies. Mr. Clark promptly handed over the paper to Marshal Millward, in whose custody it now remains. From a perusal of this paper it seems to have been prepared by Booth as an indication of some desperate act which he had in contemplation; and from the language used it is probable that it was a plot to abduct the President and carry him off to Virginia. If this was meditated, it failed, and from making a prisoner of the President to his assassination was an easy step for a man of perverted principles. It also appears that Booth was one of the party who was engaged in the capture and execution of John Brown of Osawattomie, at which time he doubtless imbibed from Wise and his associates those detestable sentiments of cruelty which have culminated in an infamous crime. The letter is as follows:

——, ——, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: You may use this as you think best. But as *some* may wish to know *when*, *who* and *why*, and as I know not *how* to direct, I give it (in the words of your master.)

"To whom it may concern:"

Right or wrong, God judge me, not man. For be my motive good, or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

I love peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and prayed for the dark clouds to break, and for a restoration of our former sunshine. To wait longer would be a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have proved as idle as my hopes. God's will be done. I go to see and share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South were *right*. The very nomination of Abraham Lincoln, four years ago, spoke plainly, war—war upon Southern rights and institutions. His election proved it. "Await an overt act." Yes, till you are bound and plundered. What folly! The South was wise. Who thinks of argument or patience when the finger of the enemy presses on the trigger? *In a foreign war* I, too, could say, "country, right or wrong." But in a struggle *such as ours* (where the brother tries to pierce the brother's heart,) *for God's sake*, choose the right. When a country like this spurns *justice* from her side she forfeits the allegiance of every honest freeman, and should leave him untrammeled by any fealty soever, to act as his conscience may approve.

People of the North, to hate tyranny, to love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let me forget it, and may it never.

This country was formed for the white, not for the black man. And looking upon African slavery from the same stand-point held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I, for one, have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power; witness their elevation and enlightenment above their race elsewhere. I have lived among it most of my life, and have seen less harsh treatment from master to man than I have beheld in the North from father to son. Yet, Heaven knows, no one would be willing to do more for the negro race than I, could I but see a way to still better their condition.

But Lincoln's policy is only preparing the way for their total annihilation. The South are not, nor have they been fighting for the continuance of slavery. The first battle of Bull Run did away with that idea. Their causes since have been as noble, and greater far than those that urged our fathers on. Even should we allow that they were wrong at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice have made the wrong become the right, and they stand now (before the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic heroes. Hereafter, reading of their deeds, Thermopylæ will be forgotten.

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown, (who was a murderer on our western border, and who was fairly tried and convicted before an impartial judge and jury, of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god,) I was proud of my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty and that I was helping my common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Republican party. Strange transmigration! Vice to become a virtue simply because more indulge in it.

I thought then, as now, that the Abolitionists were the only traitors in the land, and that the entire party deserved the same fate of poor old Brown, not because they wish to abolish slavery, but on account of the means they have endeavored to use to effect that abolition. If Brown were living I doubt whether he himself would set slavery against the Union. Most or many in the North do and openly curse the Union if the South are to return and retain a single right guaranteed to them by every tie which we once revered as sacred. The South can make no choice. It is either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse than death) to draw from. I know my choice.

I have also tried hard to discover upon what grounds the right of a State to secede has been denied, when our very name, United States, and the Declaration of Independence, both provide for secession. But there is no time for words. I write in haste. I know how foolish I shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side, I have many friends and everything to make me happy, where my profession alone has gained me an income of more than $20,000 a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word—a place now where I have no friends, except beneath the sod—a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters, whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinion), seems insane; but God is my judge. I love justice more than I do a country that disowns it—more than fame and wealth—more (Heaven pardon me if wrong) than a happy home. I have never been upon a battle field; but O, my countrymen, could you all but see the reality or effects of this horrid war, as I have seen them (in every State, save Virginia,) I know you would think like me, and would pray the Almighty to create in the Northern mind a sense of right and justice (even should it possess no seasoning of mercy), and that he would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas! poor country—is she to meet her threatened doom? Four years ago I would have given a thousand lives to see her remain (as I had always known her) powerful and unbroken. And even now would I hold my life as naught, to see her what she was. O, my friends! if the fearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted—or if what has been had been but a frightful dream, from which we could now awake—with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continued favor. How I have loved the old flag can never now be known. A few years since, and the entire world could boast of none so pure and spotless. But I have of late been seeing and hearing of the bloody deeds of which she has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she had grown. O how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her honor. But no; day by day has she been dragged deeper and deeper into cruelty and oppression, till now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody *gashes* on the face of Heaven. I look now upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand to-day) is for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a dishonor in attempting to make for her a prisoner of this man, to whom we owe so much misery. If success attends me, I go penniless to her side. They say she has found *that* "last ditch" which the North have so long derided, and been endeavoring to force her in, forgetting they are our brothers, and that it is impolitic to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in safety and find it true, I will proudly beg permission to triumph or die in that same "ditch" by her side.

A Confederate, doing duty upon his own responsibility,

J. WILKES BOOTH.

Boys and Girls.

I want you to join the army of the American Eagle!

I'll tell you about it.

The great Northwestern Sanitary Fair will open in Chicago on the 30th of May, to raise money for the sick and wounded soldiers. I have arranged a plan by which all boys and girls in the Union can do something to help this Fair, and at the same time do a favor to every one of their friends. The plan is this:

You have all heard of the celebrated *Live Eagle* of the 8th Wisconsin Regiment, a short sketch of which you will find below. We are preparing a great many thousand *beautiful Album pictures in oil colors* of this Eagle, "Old Abe." And I want you to help sell these pictures for the Sanitary Fair.

I am organizing what I call the *Army of the American Eagle*.

Every person who buys one or more of these pictures will be a private in this army.

Every boy or girl who sells a number of the pictures shall be an officer, and rank in proportion to the number of pictures he or she may sell. They sell singly for fifteen cents, but when you get up a club, I will send ten to one address for one dollar, or one hundred for nine dollars.

To get ten for one dollar the dollar must all be sent at one time; and to get one hundred for nine dollars, the nine dollars must all be sent at one time. In each case the pictures will all be sent prepaid to our address, and the commission in a separate letter to same address.

I hereby appoint every boy and girl who shall read this a recruiting officer. Now to work, every one of you!

As soon as you send me the money I will send you the pictures, post paid, and send you also a regular *Commission* handsomely printed, showing that you are an officer in the *Army of the American Eagle*.

The boy or girl who will get up a club and send money for

Ten	Pictures shall be a	Corporal.
Twenty	" " "	Sergeant.
Forty	" " "	2d Lieutenant.
Sixty	" " "	1st Lieutenant.
One Hundred	" " "	Captain.
Three Hundred	" " "	Major.
Five Hundred	" " "	Lieut. Colonel.
One Thousand	" " "	Colonel.
Two Thousand	" " "	Brig. General.
Four Thousand	" " "	Major General.

Hurrah, Boys and Girls! Let's go into this work like soldiers and let the Army of the American Eagle raise at least *Ten Thousand Dollars* for the Sanitary Fair. We can do it. Let's say we will.

Our Eagle Army is succeeding so far beyond anything anticipated, that we have concluded to award two really elegant PRIZES to the boy and girl who shall sell the largest number of these pictures before the Fair opens. Each shall receive a GOLD MEDAL of honor.

There will be but two GOLD MEDALS, unless the two highest boys or the two highest girls should sell the same number of pictures, in which case they will be rewarded alike.

Besides these gold medals there will be six Silver Medals for the girls and six for the boys. There will also be ten Bronze Medals for the girls and ten for the boys.

All these Medals will be inscribed so as to show the degree of honor intended to be conferred and will be awarded to those who have sold the most of these pictures for the Fair.

The successful competitors will be telegraphed to as soon as the result is known, in time for them to attend the Fair, where the prizes will be publicly awarded to them in the presence of the Eagle himself, and the assembled dignitaries of the nation.

A great many of the chief men and women of our country will be here—we confidently hope for Lieutenant General and Mrs. Grant, General and Mrs. Sherman, and many other of the nation's honored ones.

We offer these rewards not because the boys and girls of America need any other incentive than exalted patriotism to work for our soldiers, but because we think the hard workers should be honored.

We give below a short account of this noble bird, written by a staff officer of that regiment:

"Allow me to introduce to you an object of interest—the 'Old Eagle.' He may be seen aloft above the heads of the soldiers, close by the flag. This position of honor is never disallowed him. The perch upon which he sits is borne by a young man in Company C, to whom his safe keeping is exclusively intrusted. * * * He was taken from the nest in Chippeway county, Wis., July, 1861, by a Chippeway Indian, and by him presented to a farmer near by. He was subsequently bought by a citizen of Eau Claire, who presented him to Company C, 8th Regiment. The present excellent commander of that company, Capt. Wolf, gave him the name of 'Abe,' the name by which he is uniformly known among us, and to which only he deigns to answer. When the regiment march into Camp Randall, the instant the men began to cheer, he spread his wings, and taking one of the small flags attached to his perch in his beak, he remained in that position until borne to the quarters of the late Col. Murphy. Ever since he was mustered into the service, his wings have been instantly outstretched on the occasion of any cheering by the regiment. To similar demonstrations in adjacent regiments he pays no regard.

He has been in all the battles of the regiment, equally exposed with the troops. At the battle of Farmington, May 9th, 1862, the men were ordered to lay down. The instant they did so, it was impossible to keep him on his perch. He insisted on being protected as well as they, and when liberated, fluttered himself on the ground, and there remained till the men arose, when with outspread wings he resumed his place of perch, and held it to the close of the contest.

"At the battle of Corinth the rebel Gen. Price, having discovered him, ordered his men to be sure and take him if they could not kill him, adding that he had rather get that bird than the whole brigade. Upon the whole he is a magnificent bird, and, I opine, will ere long spread his wings in triumph over other sections of now disloyal territory."

Since this paragraph was written, our eagle has, with his regiment, served out his term of enlistment, and at its close was presented to Gov. Lewis, of Wisconsin. He now rests on his laurels, living in apartments fitted up expressly for him in the State House Park at Madison.

Gov. Lewis has consented to his coming to our Great Northwestern Fair in May, to exhibit himself for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers—his companions in arms.

Children will remember that we have no *Agents* of any kind for the *Army of the American Eagle*, or for our picture. All children may act as RECRUITING OFFICERS, but all money must be sent to the undersigned, who alone can issue commissions.

Be sure to write plainly, your name, post office, county and State.

Address ALFRED L. SEWELL,
Care of Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding,
Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

BEEF CATTLE! BEEF CATTLE!

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 18th, 1865.

Sealed Proposals in Duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 24th day of April 1865, for furnishing to the U. S. Subsistence Department, at this point,

4,000 BEEF CATTLE.

To be delivered at the Government Cattle Yards, inspected and weighed. None but good, sound, fat, smooth steers will be received, and no steer shall weigh less than 1,000 pounds or more than 1,500 pounds, and the average of each lot received shall be 1,100 pounds gross.

[illegible]

A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

H. C. SYMONDS, Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., April 11, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., TUESDAY, April 25, 1865, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, (Steers four years old and over,) delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Maryland, in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds, gross weight, all falling short of (1,050) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

[illegible]

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. HOWARD WELLS, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

Business Cards.

J. K. WHITE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF COAL.

CLEVELAND, O.

Cargo orders solicited.

G. HURLBUT HAS THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership with J. Wade, under the firm of J. WADE & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission Business.

Chicago, April 21st, 1865. JOHN WADE. GEO. HURLBUT.

J. WADE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Produce.

Advances on Consignments to Messrs. WADE & ENTY, New York, and Messrs. FELTON & WATERS, Boston.

Office, No. 17 Wells street,

OVER STURGES' BANK.

B. KIMBALL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Locust street, St. Louis.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

22 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois,

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.
S. EDSALL.

Miscellaneous.

RICHARD MASON & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

And all kinds of

PINE LUMBER!

City orders delivered promptly. Cars loaded without charge.

OFFICE AND YARD, 140 MARKET STREET, CORNER MONROE.

RICHARD MASON, R. MASON, JR. P. O. Box 6,045, CHICAGO.

Persons living in the country, and not acquainted in this city, wishing to build houses, barns, fences, &c., can get good Lumber, and save the cost of coming here, by sending orders to us by mail for what they want.

We will fill all such orders promptly and correctly, and will send the bill for same with the Lumber, for "collection on delivery," by either an express company or the railroad company.

People buying their Lumber, &c., in this way will get just as good an article as though they came here to purchase, and will not have to pay for it until they get it.

We can furnish countrymen with better Lumber cheaper than they can buy in their own town. We make all our own stock, bring it to this city in our own vessels, store it here in our own yard, and ship it to depots by our own teams, thus having all the expenses under our own control. Send orders to us by mail and they will be promptly filled.

R. MASON & SON.

ECONOMICAL RAILROADS.

O'Brien's Patent Crescent or Root Rail,

For Horse, Dummy, or light Locomotive Railroads with one-third the weight of iron, and one half the quantity of timber, will sustain equal traffic and last longer than any form of rail hitherto invented.

Rights and Licenses sold, and contracts made for construction, and for the supply of all materials. Address, for circulars, &c., or apply personally to D. W. O'BRIEN, 22 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—The Directors of School District No. 2, Town 38, Range 8, East 3d P. M., in Livingston County, Illinois, will receive sealed proposals for the erection and completion of a Brick School House [illegible] feet, two stories high, in accordance with plan and specifications, to be seen and examined at the County Clerk's Office in Pontiac, in said County, until the 15th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Builders to furnish all the material, (except brick, which will be furnished on the ground, by the Directors,) including stone for foundation, lumber, hardware, paint, &c. Said building to be completed by the first day of November next.

The said Directors reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all bids made, and the party receiving the award for said work to give such security for the proper completion of said work as the said Directors may require.

SAMUEL MAXWELL,
E. W. CAPRON,
R. E. HARRINGTON,

Directors of School Dist. No. 2, T. 28, R. 8, E. 3d P. M.

Pontiac, Ill., April 19, 1865.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railway will run A Special Train to Rosehill and Calvary Cemeteries

Every Sunday Afternoon,

During the summer, at 2:30 P. M., commencing SUNDAY, April 23d, 1865.

Fare to Rosehill and return..........20 cents.
Fare to Calvary and return..........25 cents.

Tickets must be purchased at the station. Full fare will be charged on the train.

G. C. WHEELER, Supt.

PIG IRON.

500 Tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 Tons No. 2 Massillon.
300 Tons No. 1 Scotch, best brands.
200 Tons No. 1 Lake Superior.
50 Tons No. 2 Lake Superior.
50 Tons No. 3 Lake Superior.

For sale low. A. D. MEEKER,
Cor. North Market and North Water sts.

CAUTION!—The American Barrel Machine Company are now prepared to sell

State and County Rights.

We are owning several patents covering new machines lately brought into the market, and we would

CAUTION

All parties not to buy elsewhere till they examine our machines and ascertain our rights, as we believe all others in the market are infringements upon our patents. GEO. W. CHIPMAN, Treas., 118 Milk street, Boston.

FOR EVERY LOYAL BREAST.

LINCOLN MOURNING PINS,

In Silver Plate. New design in black and white satin. Perfect pictures. By mail 25 cents, or 10 for $2.00, 50 for $7.00, 100 for $20.00. Mourning badges for sixty days. Send your orders at once. SALISBURY BRO. & CO., Providence, R. I. [illegible]

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD our business of manufacturing Syrups, Cordials, &c., together with the recipes for making the same, to Messrs. J. C. HUNKLE & CO., who are our sole successors in this line of business.

TURNER BROTHERS, Nos. 255, 257 and 259 Water street.

New York, April 3d, 1865.

The undersigned will be pleased to receive orders for any of the goods as heretofore made by Messrs. Turner Bros., which they guarantee to deliver of the same quality and under the same trade marks.

J. C. HUNKLE & CO., 41 Broadway. After May 1st, 191 Chambers.

THE LEE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

DIXON, ILLINOIS.

Successor to ELLIS & COLEMAN.

S. C. ELLIS, Cash'r. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Pres't. JOHN COLEMAN, Ass't Cash'r.

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS!

AND

FANCY GOODS.

M. F. BROWN, Importer,

No. [illegible] Pearl street, N. Y.

Medicinal.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

TICKLING in the THROAT,

WHOOPING COUGH,

Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

OVER 50,000 BOTTLES

Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough!

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will Invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough.

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operations, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with coughing when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practicing physician in New Haven, Ct., at 82 Chapel street, who guarantees their efficacy, will answer all correspondence concerning them, and all other specialties, and give particular directions for all private diseases and female complaints, personally or by mail.

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents.

CLARK'S

DISTILLED

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR

RESTORES

GRAY OR FADED HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Surely eradicates Dandruff.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Prevents its Falling Off.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Promotes its Natural and Healthy Growth.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Causes the Hair to grow on Bald Heads, where the roots are not entirely dead. In such cases nothing will do it.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is a most Luxurious Dressing. A little one says "I like it, it makes my hair feel so soft and nice."

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Contains no dirty sediment to be shaken up before use.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is a Clear, Transparent Fluid—contains no Oil—is not a Dye, and has no deleterious properties.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is delightfully Perfumed, and does not leave stains upon the clothes.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is the only perfect Dressing and Restorer of [illegible] combined.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
scientifically prepared, costs only $1 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Give it a Trial.

For sale by Druggists generally, in [illegible]

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

NEW HAVEN, - - - CONN.

General Depot,

23 Lake-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865.

THE CITY.

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.—The members of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Fair are respectfully requested to attend the regular meeting of the Committee at the usual place, 3 p. m., this day, (Monday).

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Lieut. Edward L. [illegible] has been appointed to the position of military Provost Marshal in this city, vice Col. J. C. Strong, removed to Philadelphia.

DEATH OF SURGEON E. E. LYNN.—We are pained to learn of the death of Assistant Surgeon Edward Everett Lynn, of the 65th Illinois Infantry, at Kingston, N. C., on the 9th instant. He was a brother of Prof. I. R. Lynn, M. D., of this city.

ROBBERY.—During Friday night some thief broke the window of J. B. Wilson's furnishing store on Dearborn street, and abstracted shirts and other articles valued in the aggregate at over $800. The thief has not been discovered. About 4 o'clock in the morning a newsboy saw a man break the window and run away, but his ideas as to identity are somewhat confused.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The pupils of the Junction Grove School will give an exhibition and dancing soiree in the school house on Friday evening the 28th inst., for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. The band of the —— Veteran Reserve Corps have signified their intention to be present and discourse sweet music. A good time may be expected.

A SOLDIER ROBBED.—A member of company L, 13th V. R. C., was robbed of $135 at a den on the corner of Wells and Monroe streets, on Saturday morning, by a girl named Lizzie Young, one of the inmates. She was brought before Justice McDonnell at the Police Court and bound over for trial in the Recorder's Court, the bail being fixed at $600.

FIRE-IN-THE-REAR.—The assassination of our beloved President has been made an occasion for the exhibition of grief on the part of the secesh organ in this city, which may be called "mock heroics." The assassination of Lincoln is the legitimate result of the teachings of that sheet. It is the very "fire-in-the-rear" which four years ago that paper threatened to open up on those who should fight for the Union cause.

APPOINTMENTS.—Col. R. M. Hough, the Chief Marshal, who has in charge the reception of the remains of President Lincoln, has appointed the following Aids: Col. John L. Hancock, Col. Ezra Taylor, Col. John M. Loomis, Geo. W. Gage, Esq., Capt. J. Parsons Rumsey, Major Clarkson, H. D. Booth, Lieut. E. H. Bishop, C. L. Wilson, Philip Wadsworth and U. Wahl.

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—George A. Armstrong, Esq., who was faithfully and efficiently filled the position of Assistant Postmaster in this city for eight years past, has resigned that place in order to accept a more important charge in the office at Washington. Mr. Armstrong has introduced some of the most important reforms in the department during his connection with the Chicago office. He is succeeded by Walter S. Frazier, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives of this State.

WHERE IS IT?—The remark was made yesterday that there was but one place where the villain Booth can possibly hide himself so as to escape justice—that place is the Southern Confederacy. A bystander remarked that the Confederacy was gone to the dogs, and nobody knew where to look for it. The reply was, that is the very reason why it is a safe place—that nobody knows where it is; if his hiding place were but known, even though it lay under the floor of the infernal regions, he would be hunted out.

A REGULATOR.—Two bloods who had hired a "livery" on Saturday last for a turn out, drove as far as Michigan avenue, and there, the wretched animal stuck fast—he would not budge an inch. Many an equipage drove past them as they vainly flourished the whip, and raved loudly. At last one of these two, more jocular than his neighbor, said—"Say, Bill! I've got a name for our team—I'll call it the 'regulator.'" "Don't see it," said the other. "Oh! yes, it is plain enough. Do you perceive that all the others go by it?"

"ARMY OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE."—In the Tribune a few days since we gave a brief notice of the "Army of the American Eagle," organized by A. L. Sewell, Esq., for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. Mr. Sewell informs us that the ranks of his "army" are being filled rapidly, the receipts averaging over $400 per day. Mr. S. offers two [illegible] silver and twenty bronze medals to [illegible] the most in the patriotic work. [illegible] Mr. Sewell explaining his whole [illegible]

[illegible] In a few days, [illegible] and residences of the city will be [illegible] of their mourning habiliments, many [illegible] will have a large quantity of white cambric purchased for the occasion, for which they will have no further use. The lady managers of the Soldiers' Home are greatly in need of material to make shirts for the invalid soldiers in that institution, and will gladly receive the white mourning drapery for that purpose. Let our readers make a note of this. They cannot apply the material to a better or more appropriate use.

[illegible] THEFT.—About six o'clock on Saturday morning, a man named John Williams, broke a pane of glass in the window of A. Marcus' Cigar Store, No. 117 South Clark street, and abstracted a [illegible] quantity of [illegible] walking canes, &c. The theft was reported to detectives Kenny and Webb, who after an hours' search, found Williams lying under a sidewalk on Clark street. His hands were severely cut and the blood was issuing from the wounds quite profusely. He was taken to the Central Station, and subsequently conveyed before Justice Miller at the Police Court, and his examination continued over till Tuesday—his bail being fixed at $500.

FIRE.—About 10½ o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in Horton's Daguerrian Gallery, situated in the third story of the building No. 107 Lake street, and from thence extended down to the millinery and fancy goods store of Messrs. [illegible], Kohn & Co. The fire is supposed to have originated amongst the chemicals in the [illegible] room. The smoke was so dense and [illegible] that it was some time before the firemen [illegible] discover the whereabouts of the fire. An [illegible] quantity of water was poured into the [illegible] before the flames could be subdued. The [illegible] Messrs. Federlein, Kohn & Co., and Messrs. Hooker and Jones, were completely inundated. It is impossible to estimate the losses [illegible] by the occupants of the building, but [illegible] must be very heavy.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRATORS.—A private letter [illegible] received from Cincinnati which gives the [illegible] of the Military Commission in the case of the Chicago conspirators. Judge Morris has been found not guilty; Walsh has been found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the [illegible] prison at Columbus, Ohio; Semmes, [illegible] he cast two months ago, without [illegible] has been found guilty, and sentenced to [illegible] imprisonment in the Ohio State [illegible]; Grenfell has been sentenced to be hanged. [illegible] in the case of Morris, Walsh and Semmes has been approved by the General commanding the department. Grenfell's sentence has [illegible] to the President for his approval. There is little doubt that it will be approved.

[illegible] SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The twelfth session of the Institute will meet in the Lecture Room of the Clark Street M. E. Church, on Monday evening, April 24th. The following is the programme:

7:30 to 7:45—Geographical exercise—"Six Pilgrimages to Palestine."

[illegible] Preparation Class, conducted by [illegible] H. Vincent. Subject, "The Two Wells of [illegible]"—John iv, 5–14. (This exercise represents a company of Sunday School Teachers in [illegible] of a lesson. Members of the Institute [illegible] to furnish geographical, doctrinal [illegible] suggestions upon the lesson.)

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Eulogy on Lincoln, Delivered by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Before the Young Men's Association.

The eulogistic services, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association of this city, in memory of President Lincoln, were held on Saturday evening in Bryan Hall. The hall was densely crowded long before the hour appointed for the opening, so densely that not a sitting or standing place remained unoccupied. The stage was reserved for civil and military dignitaries, clergymen, members of the press, and invited guests.

On the back of the stage stood a memorial arch elegantly trimmed and decorated with flags and emblems of mourning, and surmounting a life-size bust of Mr. Lincoln, placed upon a pedestal draped with the Stars and Stripes, and over all the legend, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." Around the gallery were hung in deep festoons, alternate stripes of black and white, the whole joining the memorial arch in the rear of the stage.

At 8 o'clock the chair was [illegible] George M. Kimbark, Esq., the President of the Young Men's Association, and immediately afterwards the quartette choir, consisting of Mrs. Mattison, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. Souverns, and Mr. Kimbark, sang with much feeling the Requiem, "Come ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish."

Then followed the introductory address by the President.

Mr. Kimbark said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Young Men's Association, it is perhaps proper to state, that at a meeting of the Executive Board, on Monday last, for the purpose of taking some action expressive of their deep and heartfelt grief, as an association, and as individuals, at the death of Illinois' great martyr, Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, it was deemed proper and appropriate and as best subserving the wishes of not only the Association, but the public, to arrange for the pronunciation of a eulogy on the life, character, and public services of the great and good man who has fallen a martyr to the sacred cause in which he was engaged.

In accordance with this decision, you have been invited here to-night to join in the solemnities of the occasion—to solemnize as far as may be the loss, and pay tribute to the memory of our great, noble, magnanimous and good President, the Savior of our country—the patriot of our age.

We assemble here to-night, not only to add our mite to the perpetuation and immortalization of the name and public acts of Abraham Lincoln, but to give expression to our utter abhorrence of the damnable treason which has stalked unmolested abroad in the Northern States, and which has directly led to the most heinous crime recorded in the annals of history—the assassination of our Chief Magistrate. Although deeply mourning our irreparable loss, and sincerely deploring the causes which led to this great sacrifice—we thank God that our country is saved—and that, too, by the wisdom of the great and good man whom we so deeply mourn; and while we mourn the terrible loss we have sustained, we can but rejoice at the glorious tidings of joy which was flashed to us to-day on lightning wings, that Johnston has surrendered his whole army to the gallant Sherman, and all his hosts, thus completing the grand drama conceived and carried out by the great and good man whose loss we so fervently mourn. Sincerely though mournfully greeting you my friends on this solemn occasion, I tender you in behalf of the Young Men's Association of Chicago, their mingled feelings of deep and heartfelt grief at the loss of the great and good Lincoln, and joy at the surrender of the last remnant of the rebel army—thus virtually ending the war—for union and freedom.

Rev. Robert Collyer then addressed the Throne of Almighty God in an eloquent and fervent prayer, after which the hymn "I would not live alway," was sung by the quartette.

Rev. Robert M. Hatfield, of the Wabash avenue Methodist Episcopal church, then pronounced the eulogy upon the life, character and public services of the honored dead.

Mr. Hatfield said: "The circumstances under which we come together is unparalleled in the history of this country, and perhaps of any other country. The spectacle which met our eyes a week ago when we heard of the death of our beloved chieftain was wonderful. Even little children wept as they heard of the dead President. Mr. Hatfield briefly sketched the history of Mr. Lincoln's life, and then proceeded to make an estimate of his character.

His intellectual endowments were of a very superior order. Although born under circumstances of adversity, he had reached an eminent position as a lawyer. He was well and thoroughly read in the foundation principles of his profession. His was a mind of remarkable clearness as well as vigor—a mind that was logical rather than imaginative—a mind well disciplined and well in check. He must have been eminently clear headed and clear thinking. As a writer he excelled. The speaker referred to the address of Mr. Lincoln at Gettysburg, and said that it contained passages of rare beauty, which would live forever in history. This man was sincere, sound, honest to the innermost fibre of his nature. The people called him "Honest Old Abe."

In politics he was above the arts and tricks of demagogues. He was consciously unjust to no man. His life was a glorious refutation of the idea that every man has his price. It is his honor that through [illegible] public and private life [illegible]

The [illegible] the people loved him because of his [illegible] and unselfish desire to serve his country. The patriotism of Washington was not truer and more unselfish than that of Abraham Lincoln. Some of us complained that he was timid and slow. We waited long for that thunderbolt against the rebellion—the Emancipation Proclamation—but suppose that instead of these painstaking efforts, Mr. Lincoln had blundered, and caused a divided North, where now would be the nation?

Another element of his character of great value was his firmness, his constant enduring will. He had a will of iron. No reed, was he shaken by the winds, but a royal oak, deep rooted and strong, recking little the howl of the tempest. His friends in Congress tried often to drive him from his positions, but they always failed.

He was gifted with a wonderful generosity of character. It was easy for him to forgive and forget. His nature was most large and bountiful. He largely resembled the Great Apostle of the Gentiles, who said, "I would God that all who hear me to-day were not only almost but altogether such as I except these bonds." He was a true lover of humanity. He had a tear for pity, and a hand as open as the day for gentle charity. This trait more than any other endeared him to the common people. Never had there a man lived who was so loved and worshipped by the wronged and downtrodden, as Abraham Lincoln. Of the things that shall be written and said of his memory, this will stand foremost, that he went to his grave after having struck the chains from four millions of slaves.

He had faith in God. He did not claim him as a pious man, but he did say that the seeds of Christianity sown in his heart by his good Baptist mother never lost their vitality. The impressions made upon his heart were never effaced. His mother did succeed in bringing up that boy in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He never lost those good influences. He had a genuine influential faith in God. He was strong because he learned in omnipotence, because at the mercy seat he communed in prayer with Almighty God, and had a real faith in an influential and divine providence. His life was so pure and noble that it constantly reacted upon, reinvigorated and renobled his life. Abraham Lincoln was in the best sense of the word, a truly great man. Not one of all the great men of the nation were his superior. A really great man is not dwarfed and minified by familiarity. Mr. Lincoln grew larger not smaller upon intimate acquaintance. Truly great men are equal to any emergency. This was peculiarly the genius of Mr. Lincoln. From the time he guided his flat boat down the Mississippi, to the time he delivered his last speech, he has done everything well.

Mr. Hatfield detailed the circumstances attending the assumption of power by the late President, and said that he brought order out of confusion. Such was his sagacity, his moderation and wisdom that he guided the country out of the storms of war into the quiet haven of peace. This great, good man is dead, cold and sleeping a sleep which shall know no waking until the morning of the resurrection. We are not to despond. Though in this event God hides himself behind the darkness and the cloud, we have this assurance: "He doeth all things well." God takes away one man to accomplish some great work, and then takes them to himself before they can enjoy the fruits of their labor. May it not be that this last greatest sacrifice was necessary—that the sacrifice of the dead President stood in the way of the final success of our cause?

All patriotic men demand that the work to be done be done with vigor. It was the deliberate and sober judgment of the speaker that Andrew Johnson is the most fitting person to occupy the White House. He believed, so because God had placed him there. May it not be that God has judged that one man should die for the people that the country might live.

[illegible] and Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, on Tuesday p. m., at 7 o'clock. Rev. E. F. [illegible], of Philadelphia, Chairman of the National Committee Ladies' Christian Commission, and Rev. Chaplain McCabe will address the meetings on this subject, and Mr. Philip Phillips, of Cincinnati, will sing. All are invited.

DESPERATE MIDNIGHT ENCOUNTER.

A Policeman Dangerously, if not Fatally, Stabbed by a Ruffian.

Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, as officer Peter Kindelin, of the Second Precinct Police, was walking his beat on VanBuren street, he heard the discharge of a pistol and immediately after a cry of "murder, watch, murder!" Hastening in the direction whence the cry proceeded, he saw two men sitting on the sidewalk on the corner of VanBuren and Jefferson streets. Approaching them he asked the cause of the shooting he had just heard; receiving no reply he stooped to examine the men, and as he did so discovered protruding from the coat pocket of one of them, what he supposed to be a pistol, which he attempted to seize, when the other man, Wm. Colburn, sprang to his feet, and drawing a large dirk knife from his pocket drove it to the hilt into the officer's right side, just below the ribs, and then started on a run up Van Buren street, pursued by Mr. Kindelin, who overhauled him before he had gone more than a block; they clinched, and Colburn being the most powerful man hurled his antagonist into the ditch and sprang upon him with the ferocity of a tiger, and tiger-like, used his teeth with desperate energy, completely biting off the end of the officer's nose and lacerating his lips in a terrible manner. But Mr. Kindelin was not quiescent. By a dexterous and almost superhuman effort he turned his antagonist, and getting on top of him administered blow after blow with his club till he had rendered him insensible, and then with the assistance of officer Adium, who happened that way, conveyed Colburn to the "U. P. Harris" engine house, on Jackson street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets.

As soon as Mr. Kindelin reached the engine house, and the excitement which alone buoyed him up through the terrible encounter had subsided, he sank down upon the floor. He was placed upon a bed and surgical aid called. In the morning he was conveyed to his residence on the corner of Tyler and Rucker streets, where he now lies in a very precarious state, the physicians not knowing what will be the result of his wounds.

The other villain followed after the officer when he pursued Colburn and fired several shots at him. Two men have been arrested by Capt. Kennedy's police on suspicion of being Colburn's accomplices, but neither of them have been recognized as the guilty party.

Colburn is a large, muscular, villainous looking man, a sailor by profession, and claims to have recently arrived in the city from Buffalo, but the officers assert that he is an old Chicago bird—one of the bounty jumping fraternity. He maintains strict silence when asked about the firing and cry of murder which Mr. Kindelin heard. Neither will he divulge the names of his accomplices.

This is not the first encounter Mr. Kindelin has been engaged in. It is only about two months since he received a bad wound while endeavoring to arrest a desperate character on Canal street. He has always been esteemed one of the most efficient officers on the force, and this last action stamps him the "bravest of the brave."

SAILOR'S STRIKES—A RIOT.—Since the opening of navigation, and even prior to that event, a disposition to create disturbance has existed among the sailors, growing out of the question of wages, a great many of them refusing to work for the wages offered by vessel owners, and also threatening to wreak vengeance on any who accepted the terms offered. In consequence of this state of affairs many vessels are unable to procure hands, and some have been compelled to leave port without their compliment. Fears have existed of an outbreak, but until Saturday morning nothing of a serious character occurred. The affair then culminated into a riot, which, though of a very threatening character, was fortunately attended with no very serious results.

The brig Merrimac has for some time been ready to sail, but no hands could be found to take her out of port. The threats used by the strikers had intimidated those who were willing to work, and as a consequence they could be had only at exorbitant wages. A few desperate fellows kept all the others in such constant fear that they thought their lives would be endangered if they accepted employment. The captain of the Merrimac was so anxious to sail that he offered extra induce-

AMUSEMENTS.

The operatic matinee on Saturday afternoon was a grand success in every particular. Il Trovatore was repeated with the same cast as on Tuesday night, and in a manner equally beautiful. On Monday evening Donizetti's grand tragic opera, Il Poliuto, or the Martyrs, will be presented with an unequalled cast. This opera was first introduced in this country in New York in 1857, but owing to the presence of a cast not altogether in keeping with the plot, was not favorably received. This last season it was re-presented with remarkable eclat, its appearance creating quite a furore in the operatic world.

A very silly but not unfrequent excuse, urged by many ladies in refusing invitations to attend the opera, is, that they do not possess a "full dress" and "cannot" go without. By this means many cause their husbands or sexy specimens of the genus "pater familias" to purchase expensive attire, with money which is wanted in a dozen other directions, or else, the fair plaidens of "nothing to wear" miss the pleasure of listening to the magnificent operatic music. Such ladies should remember that the majority of lady Opera goers never appear in full dress, or in any more elaborate apparel than they would don to attend the theatre or church. They enjoy music quite as well, perhaps better, than their more distingue sisters, as if there is any virtue in cynical axioms—it is not quite possible for any superbly attired damsel to bestow all her attention on any particular object until she has compared "fixins" with those of other fair ones near her. Such a proceeding, to say the least, must detract some of her attention from the "sweet warblers," to hear whom should constitute the object of her visit. On somewhat similar grounds, it is not absolutely necessary for ladies residing within a block of the Opera House, to go and return in a carriage and pair. To the sensible ones, who eschew expensive aristocracy, we would say, that in returning home in a crowded horse car, they present a much more comfortable and suitable appearance than those decked in all the paraphernalia of "full dress" who occupy the same vehicle. We do not wish to infer that ladies should not ride home in the cars, but that rich attire necessitates the further expenses of carriages, horses, etc., etc., without adding to the pleasures of the evening.

Miss Leo Hudson, in order to fulfill her engagement at McVicker's, will appear for the first three nights of the coming week. To-morrow night the sensation play of Mazeppa will be repeated, and on Tuesday night the celebrated play of Dick Turpin will be given for the first time this season. On Thursday Mr. Couldock and his talented daughter commence a brief engagement.

At the Museum the programme for the week consists of the new sensational drama "Peep o' Day" or "Savourneen Dellish." It has been carefully prepared and will certainly draw crowded houses.

Arlington & Kelly's inimitable minstrel troupe, have an unusually attractive bill for next week. To say "unusually attractive" for this entertainment is certainly calculated to excite "great expectations," but they will be fully realized.

Artemus Ward will continue his revelations of Utah and "Utahisms," intermingled with his endless flow of side-splitting wit and humor, during the week. A couple of hours cannot be better occupied than in accompanying A. Ward on his interesting travels, and listening to him as he "lives again" in his thrilling adventures.

Dan Rice is coming again to Chicago—will be here on Wednesday next, to stay four days, during which time he will exhibit for the information of old and young a new feature with him, and several new things in the line of shows. Dan has abandoned the circus, and taken up with the menagerie, not, however, confining himself exclusively to the cage exhibition of wild animals, but giving a combination of horse ethics, elephantine science, kangaroo ingenuity, mulish assiduousness and general bovine docility, including a model method of subduing the rebel-lion. His herd of sacred cattle is a show in itself; it consists of a number of holy bulls (not by Pio Nono) brought direct from India, the first ever carried to this country. These animals are held in veneration by the Hindoos, who look upon their slaughter as an unpardonable sin. His "Yak" from the plains of Tartary is a wonderful animal. Dan has got a first-class show this time, and one that will take amazingly. We look to see his tent crowded during his stay.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening Ald. J. J. O'Sullivan of the Sixteenth Ward, was presented with a handsome suit of clothes by Mr. Dutcher, proprietor of the Revere House. The recipient considered himself perfectly suited with the present. It was certainly a suit-able one, though perhaps considering that the gentleman is a defeat-ed candidate, a pair of boots would have been equally appropriate. As it is, though finding the pursuit of Aldermanic honors a fruitless attempt, no one can accuse the worthy representative of being a briefless lawyer, inasmuch as he has at least one suit in hand.

N. W. FAIR—UNITARIAN CHURCH.—A special adjourned meeting of the ladies of the Unitarian church of this city (North and South), in connection with the approaching Sanitary Fair, is called for Monday next, the 24th inst., at 10 a. m., at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, on Madison street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Use "Dr. Blank's Eruptive Ointment," and Scratch no More.—Everybody afflicted with diseases of the skin, such as Itch, Tetter, Ringworm, &c., should give this remedy a trial; it has never yet failed to cure those itching diseases so common of late. It contains no mercury or other dangerous matter, while all other medicines that pretend to cure skin diseases are composed almost entirely of the health destroying mercury. We guarantee a cure in all cases. Sent by mail on receipt of 65 cents.

Sold by druggists generally at 50 cents per box. H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, Chicago, general agent. apl1fn177-1m8tew

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle. mh27-c741-20twaw

If You would Have the Rose brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy, transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, take "Dr. Weaver's Compound Extract of Fireweed, or Humor and Liver Syrup." As a spring and summer medicine it has no equal. Try it. Sold everywhere. H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, general agent. apl1fn317-3t

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Disabled Soldiers—Receive scholarships at the SCHOOL OF TRADE, 132 Lake street, at half price. In the PREPARATORY CLASS twelve boys can be admitted May 1st. april-n190-10t

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. mh12-k139-1m

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 22.

There was more activity in the stock market this a. m. The speculative feeling is stronger. Prices generally are higher. The demand for Government stocks is active, under a call, and on the street prices are generally better. Railway speculation was firm at the stock exchange, and there was an improvement throughout the entire list. Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee and Michigan Southern, are also very active. There was more disposition to purchase, and a large business was transacted. After call the market was steady. State bonds steady, and not offered very freely. Coal and miscellaneous were all better, and more doing. The Gold Room was firm,

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM DESMOINES.

Mrs. Barclay, the Secesh Virago.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, April 22.

A Mrs. Barclay, who has been traveling in this State for some months, and delivering lectures to audiences and classes of ladies on hygiene and kindred subjects, is reported to have expressed her unqualified delight upon hearing of the President's death. Mrs. Barclay, when here, professed to be a Union woman from South Carolina. She is a woman of good address and considerable ability. She reiterated her expressions to a delegation of citizens of Independence, and was summarily ejected from that place, and also from Waterloo. The she devil should be given a wide berth and quick passage to some foreign land.

FROM OTTAWA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, April 22.

SUPREME COURT.

No. 84 Submitted by defendant. No. 166. Motion entered to detach abstract, &c; No. 133. Submitted by appellant and taken under advisement; No. 144. Submitted; Nos. 72, 83, 84, 87 taken on call; Nos. 81, 88, and 86 continued; Nos. 90 and 91 argued and taken under advisement. Motion to withdraw replication and file demurrer in No. 74, People's docket, granted. Monday's call fun 90 No. 133, inclusive. Tuesday's will, in all probability, extend to No. 175.

OTTAWA, April 22.

A meeting of the Bar was held in the court room this morning, of which Hon. S. S. Gookins was appointed President, and D. P. Jones, Esq., Secretary. A committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the death of Abraham Lincoln, our late President, when the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

After the meeting of the Bar, the Court met and proceeded with the call of the docket, commencing with number 78, and have now reached numbers 90 and 91, which causes present similar questions and are now being argued by Arrington and Dent, for the plaintiffs in error and by Gookins for defendant in error. The call of the docket for next Monday will probably consist of numbers 97, 105, 110, 111, 116, 117, 120, 124, 139 and 166.

The call of the docket for next Monday extends from 105 to 175, inclusive.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Fire at the St. Louis Arsenal—the Funeral Car for Springfield—Good Resolutions of Bushwhackers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 22.

The machine shop of the St. Louis Arsenal was destroyed by fire last night. The machines for rifling muskets, casting bullets, and turning the stocks of muskets, were destroyed. The loss to the Government was $75,000. The cause of the fire was accidental. The fire occasioned some alarm in the city, as it was reported that it was the work of incendiaries, who intended firing the city in several places. All the troops were on guard nearly all night.

The Columbia Statesman says: A report prevails in Boone county that the bushwhackers have had a meeting and resolved to go South. A good idea.

The hearse designed to convey President Lincoln's remains to their last resting-place in Springfield has been partly shipped thence already. The running gear goes forward on Monday morning. The Chicago railroad will run extra trains to accommodate an immense rush of citizens to Springfield to witness the obsequies.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Successful Expedition into the Interior.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The New York Tribune learns, from a passenger from Charleston, that just as the steamer left, a report came that an expedition sent out by General Gillmore under General Potter, to Summerville and Manchester, destroyed all the railroad bridges between Columbia and Florence, S. C., 1,600 bales of cotton, 3 locomotives, 15 passenger cars, and brought in 2,500 liberated slaves.

Disposing of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—General Payne, commander of a division of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, and two hundred rebel officers, prisoners of war, were sent from this city this morning to the prisoners' camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio, for safe keeping.

General Augur has issued an order directing all paroled prisoners of war in this district to report to the Provost Marshal, where the residence of each prisoner, with his name and rank, will be recorded, and none will be allowed to wear rebel uniforms. Each prisoner is directed to report in person at the office, where his name is registered once in every ten days.

MARRIED.

At Niles, Michigan, April 18th, in Trinity Church, by Rev. J. F. Phillips, THOMAS M. SHERRIFF, Esq., and Miss ELEANOR HALLETT, only daughter of the late Enoch Marston, Esq., of Massachusetts.

DIED.

On the 22d inst., LIZZIE, eldest daughter of George and J. A. Webster, aged 6 years 9 months and 18 days. Funeral services at Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner Roby street and Park avenue, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, 24th inst. Friends will please accept this invitation.

In this city, Friday, April 21st, M. ELIZA WRIGHT, wife of Geo. S. Foster, aged 28 years. Funeral will take place at her late residence, 128 Indiana avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 24th inst. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Montpelier, Vt., papers please copy.

At Jamaica Plain, Mass., Friday night, April 21st, ALVIN R. SEAVERNS, brother of J. S. and W. S. Seaverns, of this city.

At Eddyville, Iowa, April 16th, 1865, MARGUERITE OSBORN DAVIS, aged 28 years and 9 days, formerly of Peru, Lasalle County, Ill., and wife of the late Lee Boles, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa.

Her remains were taken to Peru.

Amusements.

MOST POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

ARTEMUS WARD

Among the Mormons,

AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, April 24th,

AND FIVE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

ARTEMUS WARD

AMONG THE MORMONS.

With splendid Scenic Illustrations. The same entertainment which has achieved such success in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

This Pictorial Overland Journey, with lithographic delineations of

Mormon Homes and Mormon People,

will be cheerfully and conversationally described by

THE EMINENTLY GREAT HUMORIST,

ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission 50 cents. Front Chairs in Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents.

Office open for the sale of tickets at Lyon & Healy's every day from 10 A. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

Second Matinee Saturday Afternoon at 2½ o'clock, for Ladies and Children. Admittance to all parts of the house 25 cents. J. W. WILDER, Manager.

VARIETIES THEATRE, Nos. 115 & 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor and Manager.

G. H. BARTON..........Acting and Stage Manager.

CHANGE OF TIME:

Doors open at 7 o'clock..........Curtain rises at 8

Attraction on the Increase. First appearance of CHARLEY GARDNER and Miss EMMA GARDNER. Great success of BILLY EMERSON, the WERNER SISTERS, TOM RUSSELL and VICTORIA HOWARD.

On THURSDAY EVENING will be presented the beautiful equestrian spectacle, MAZEPPA. The fiery steed has been kindly tendered by Mr. Pat Morgan. The beautiful imported full blooded animal can be seen at Mr. Pat Morgan's Boarding and Sale Stables in the rear of the Sherman House.

Miscellaneous.

HENRY L. HOGUET, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Large Special Sale

OF

LINEN THREAD.

WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,

Salesrooms, 112 & 114 Duane-st,

Will include in their sale of

WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1865,

25,000 POUNDS

Argyle, Vincent Mills & McDonald

SUPERIOR LINEN THREAD,

VIZ:

10,000 pounds ARGYLE W. BROWN THREAD, 16 oz. standard, of superior quality and strength, adapted to the clothing trade and contractors for Government clothing.

10,000 pounds VINCENT MILLS, new style, short knots, assorted numbers to the pound, also solid numbers.

5,000 pounds McDONALD'S DARK BLUE THREAD.

Samples can be seen and the quality tested at the Agents Office in New York, Messrs. G. V. POMEROY & SONS, 312 Broadway, any time previous to the sale. apl1fn297-2t

STOLEN—$50 Dollars Reward! A Horse, Buggy and Harness were stolen from the stable of the Subscriber, at 128 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., Thursday night, April 20th, 1865. $50 will be paid for the arrest of the Thief, and $100 for the recovery of the stolen property. The horse is a small, bony, bay mare, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, trots and paces, with shoe off right hand hind foot, with a quarter crack on left fore foot. The Buggy is a light, trotting, top buggy, weight about 225 lbs., with silver-plated handles on each side, marked B on side of body, in gilt, and manufacturer's card—Coan & Tenbroke. Brunell top, with Rubber cover. The harness is silver-plated, pattern of turret different, without check rein, steel bar bit. F. H. BROWN.

TO STOCK MEN—To rent, several thousand acres of enclosed pastures, on my Broadlands Farm, Champaign county. Price seventy-five cents per acre for the season. Also, some of the finest and best watered herding grounds in the State, in lots of from two to ten thousand acres, situated in Ford, Livingston and Grundy Counties. Address M. L. SULLIVANT, Homer, Champaign Co., Ill.

TEN THOUSAND ($10,000) Dollars reward for the apprehension by any one, and the privilege of meting out just punishment to the assassin of President Lincoln, and the would be assassin of Secretary Seward. "J. P. K.," Officer's Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., April 17, 1865.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Chest, embracing Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Heart Disease, to which branch of the profession their practice is exclusively confined, may be consulted personally or by letter, daily at their office, 156 Washington st., Chicago. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the premises 112 Prairie avenue, a mottled red and white Durham Cow, right horn had been broken and nearly grown. She was young and rather wild. Whoever will return her, or notify the subscriber, P. O. Box 430, will be liberally rewarded. P. F. MATTHEWS.

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Goods and Furniture at

[illegible] West Washington Street.

Sale to commence MONDAY, 24th inst., and continue three days.

BACH & SALTONSTALL,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 29 Wall street, New York.

Stocks and Bonds of all kinds bought and sold on commission.

JAS. H. BACH.

F. G. SALTONSTALL.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, Washington street, bet. State and Dearborn-sts.

TICKET OFFICE REMOVED TO THE OPERA HOUSE. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5½ P. M.

Entrance to Family Circle on State street.

Inauguration Season.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR..........J. GRAU.

Notice to Subscribers and Patrons of the Opera.

Arrangements for the present week. Having been obliged to postpone the inauguration night last week on account of the late sad event, and the public reception of the remains of the late beloved President on Monday and Tuesday next week, rendering necessary a suspension of the Operas on those nights.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he has concluded, on the advice and at the request of a large number of subscribers, that the subscription nights for the present week, be as follows:

MONDAY, 3d subscription night..........POLIUTO.

TUESDAY, 4th subscription night..........MARTHA.

WEDNESDAY, 5th subscription night..........NORMA.

THURSDAY, 6th subscription night.

FRIDAY, 7th subscription night.

On SATURDAY afternoon at 2½ o'clock

Grand Gala Matinee.

Monday Evening, April 24th, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.

THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

Donizetti's most celebrated tragic Opera, in 3 acts, of

IL POLIUTO, (The Martyrs,)

With its unapproachable cast—grand mise en scene and MILITARY BAND on the Stage.

This Opera has created the greatest sensation this season in New York, and originally intended for the inauguration night in Chicago.

Paulina	In their unrivaled roles	Signora CARROZZI ZUCCHI
Poliuto		Signor MASSIMILIANI
Severus		Signor BELLINI
Callistenes		Signor COLETTI
Felix..........Signor Locatelli	Nearcus..........Signor Ximenes	

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:

ACT 1st—SCENE 1—The Catacombs, (VOGTLIN.) SCENE 2—Triumphal arch and street in Militene (ARBOGONI and CALYO.)

ACT 2nd—SCENE 1—Chamber in the house of Felix, (ARBOGONI.) SCENE 2—Temple of Jupiter, (ARBOGONI and VOGTLIN.)

ACT 3rd—SCENE 1—Prison. (ARBOGONI.) SCENE 2—Court yard of the Amphitheatre, (ARBOGONI.)

Conductor and Musical Director, CARL BERGMANN. Stage Director..........Signor AMATI DUBREUL.

Tuesday, FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,

MARTHA, (with its admirable cast.)

Debut of Signor BOSINI, LOTTI, KELLOGG, MORENSI, and Sig. COLETTI, in the cast.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the new Opera, DON SEBASTIAN.

TREASURER..........GEO. B. ATKINS.

OPERA LIBRETTI.

Correct opera books, expressly arranged as the operas are performed, translated correctly, word for word, will be for sale at the Ticket Office, and in the evening at the Opera House. Visitors are requested, for their own interest and satisfaction, not to purchase books elsewhere.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS.

Change of Time—Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance will commence at 8 o'clock. Prices of admission: Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle 25 cents; Secured Seats 75 cents. To be had at the principal hotels, and the Box Office from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance.

Miss Leo Hudson for three nights more.

Mr. Couldock has kindly yielded a portion of the week, in order that Miss Hudson may have an opportunity to fill the term for which she was engaged. The lady will therefore appear for the last time on MONDAY EVENING, April 24th, as MAZEPPA, introducing her beautiful and daring steed Sensation, who will make the daring flight from the stage to the extreme height of the theatre.

Tuesday Evening Miss Leo Hudson as Dick Turpin.

Wednesday, Grand Matinee. Miss Hudson will appear.

Thursday—Mr. and Miss COULDOCK.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Manager.

A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements.

"Ould Ireland shall be Free,

Says the SHAN VAN VOGHT."

Monday Evening, April 24th, and every evening during the week, the great Irish drama of

PEEP O'DAY;

OR, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.

With new scenery, thrilling dramatic effects, songs, dances, &c., and a great cast.

Grand Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.

ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday evening, April 24th, and every evening during the week. The great company in a great programme. The Hotel d'Afrique, The Surprise Party, The Persecuted Darkey, Norma Duett, Arlington's Patience, &c. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Box office open from 10 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

E. S. DINGESS, Agent.

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD.

DAN RICE'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE!

And MORAL EXHIBITION,

Will exhibit in Chicago for FOUR DAYS ONLY, commencing

Wednesday, April 26, '65.

ON THE

Lot cor. State and Twelfth streets.

Doors open every afternoon at 1½ o'clock, every evening at 7. The Grand Procession will be made on Monday, April 24, at 10 a. m. Don't fail to see it.

Dan Rice's Academy of Educated Animals will be introduced at every exhibition by Dan Rice in person. For particulars see large bills, &c.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years of age, 15 cents.

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD

BALL

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE

SANITARY FAIR,

AT BRYAN HALL,

Monday, May 8th.

Tickets, $1. For sale by members and principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The principal part of a first-class store, 126 Clark street, between Madison and Washington, with fixtures complete. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Part of store No. 185 South Water street, and also second and third floors, second floor shelved, wide outside entrance. Suitable for commission or merchandise. SEA & ZIMMERMAN, 185 South Water street.

TO RENT—A first class and well furnished House, No. 6 Park Row. Inquire of H. E. SEELYE, 47 Clark street.

TO RENT—Store 134 North Jefferson street, for commission business. Also for sale office furniture, [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—House on West Jackson st., between Hoyne and Robey, containing [illegible] rooms, pantrys and closets. Good barn, cistern, &c., in first class order. Inquire of WM. T. WALLACE, 58 State street.

TO RENT—Store and Basement on West Randolph near Desplaines st., for $ [illegible] per year. Inquire at 128 West Randolph st., in store.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms in a desirable locality, suitable for a small family, corner of Throop and Jackson streets. References exchanged.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished and unfurnished sleeping rooms for gentlemen, on second floor in brick building southeast corner of Illinois and Wells street. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—The Store under the Briggs House, on Wells street, now occupied as a fruit store. Inquire of Dr. GIBBS, No. 5 Court House.

TO RENT—Several new marble front residences, large, and containing all the modern improvements, situated two blocks north of Union Park. Good barns on the premises. BAIRD & BRADLEY, cor. Lake and Lasalle sts.

TO RENT—A foundry and fixtures, in a good location. Also one upright drill, one turning lathe and a safe. Address Post Office Box 851.

TO RENT—Desk Room in one of the best located offices in Chicago, on the ground floor. Apply at 81 and 83 South Water street, or address P. O. Box 2993.

TO RENT—Dock 156 Canal st., suitable for Wood Yard. Inquire on the premises, between Adams and Jackson sts.

TO RENT—One half of a large, pleasant office. Apply at Room 8, Wicker's Building, corner of State and South Water streets.

TO RENT—Two-story house, 12 rooms and bath room, corner of Hurlbut and Linden streets, near termination of Sedgwick car route. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 51 Clark st.

TO RENT—From May 1, wholesale stores 189 and 191 Water st., with dry cellar. Also suits of offices and several lodging rooms. R. F. SHERMAN, Room 12, No. 114 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Stores and basements 12 and 14 Dearborn street, Nos. 211 and 213 Fourth avenue, water and gas, in good order. No. 113 East Adams street, water and gas, in good order. No. 71 Ann street. Also, No. 18 Alexander street. Cottage, offices and sleeping rooms, near the new Chamber of Commerce Building. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8 at 97 Clark street.

TO RENT—Office No. 163 South Water street.

TO RENT—Unfinished buildings [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts., will give particular attention to the sale of household goods, at private dwellings and their salesroom.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House,

270 Wabash avenue,

The entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Table and Bed Linen, Bedding, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, China and Glass, etc. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE

Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Costly Brocatelle Curtains, French Plate Mirrors, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, April 25, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 105, 107 and 107 Dearborn street.

Isaac H. Burch, Esq., having sold his residence, No. 125 Michigan avenue, we shall sell without reserve for cash, the entire Furniture, consisting of rich and elegant Parlor, Library and Chamber Furniture, elegant Wilton and Brussels Carpets, rich Brocatelle Curtains, rich Parlor Sets and Chamber Sets, French Plate Mirrors, Library Tables, Chairs, Secretary, Hall Furniture, Dining room Furniture, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Oil Paintings, Kitchen Furniture, &c. The furniture can be seen the day before the sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

TEN BILLIARD TABLES.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, April 25, at 2½ o'clock p. m., at the

BILLIARD ROOM,

in rear Tremont Exchange, No. 81 Dearborn street,

8 Rosewood Frame Marble Bed Tables.

2 Maple do do do do

The above are Michael Phelan's patent Combination Cushions, and are in excellent order.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

13 PONIES

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 2½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

THIRTEEN PONIES,

Most of them broke to harness, and all excellent saddle animals. They can be seen at Boynton's stable on State street, on TUESDAY.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE

STOCK OF

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Just received from New York,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 105, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. We have just received upwards of forty cases of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods which will be sold for cash without reserve. The stock consists of a desirable line of Dress Goods; various brands of Prints, Stripes, Denims, bales Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, cases Bleached do., do., Flannels, Ginghams, Checks, Cambrics, Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres, Neck-Ties, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, April 27th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of S. C. ROUGH, Esq.,

155 Jefferson Street,

Comprising Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, April 27, at 10 o'clock,

At Dwelling House No. 173 West Washington street, the entire [illegible] consisting of [illegible] Kitchen Furniture [illegible]

PIANO FORTE, ETC.,

AT AUCTION.

On Friday, April 28, at 9½ o'clock,

At Dwelling [illegible] Van Buren street, [illegible] cloth, Rosewood [illegible] Reception Chairs [illegible] ble-top Tables [illegible] Mahogany Chairs [illegible] Rosewood [illegible] Room, Kitchen [illegible] rosewood case [illegible]

FURNITURE OF A BOARDING HOUSE

AT AUCTION,

On Friday, April 28, at 9½ o'clock,

At Boarding House No. 285 South Clark street. The entire furniture of a Boarding House with forty rooms, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glass Ware, Stoves, Sewing Machines, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSE FURNITURE, Piano Forte, &c., at Auction, on Saturday, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House No. 361 Ohio street, east of Rush street. The entire furniture of a family leaving the city, consisting of rich and elegant rosewood Parlor Set, in green rep, Easy Chairs to match; rosewood marble-top Tables, rich gilt frame Mirrors, elegant Lace and Damask Curtains, rosewood and walnut Chamber Sets, rich velvet carpets, oak Dining Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, China and Glass Ware, Mattresses, Bedding, Bed and Table Linen, &c. Also, a fine rosewood case PIANO FORTE, 7¼ Octave, made by Nuttsma & Kinze, is nearly new, and is elegantly finished. The furniture can be seen day before the sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. We give our personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at Dwellings or at our Salesrooms. Parties breaking up housekeeping will find it to their advantage to see us before disposing of their goods. Our regular sale days of Furniture and Household Goods, at our salesrooms, are Tuesdays and Fridays.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

WE WILL SELL

On Wednesday, April 26, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.,

THE ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK

OF

F. PORTER THAYER & CO.,

101 LAKE STREET,

Consisting in part of Parlor and Library Sets, in Rosewood, Oak, Oiled Walnut and Mahogany, with Plush, Brocatelle, Cotelin, Reps and Haircloth coverings.

Chamber Suits in Oiled Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, Ash and Chestnut; Mattresses, Easy Chairs, Reception Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Center Tables, Bouquet Stands, Library Tables, Pillar and Scroll Leg Extension Dining Tables, Sideboards, Dining Chairs, Upholstered and Cane seat Office Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Cottage and French Bedsteads, &c., &c.

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Together with a large amount of Goods not specified in this advertisement.

The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, day before the sale.

The Whole to be Sold Preparatory to their Removal.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

F. PORTER THAYER & CO.

WILL REMOVE,

On 1st of May, to Their Factory,

Where they will be happy to receive orders for all kinds of Cabinet and Office Work, Chamber Suits, &c., &c. They will continue to manufacture any styles of Furniture desired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

86, 88, 90 & 92 West Randolph street, corner of Jefferson.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

We will sell

On Thursday, April 27, at 9 1-2 o'cl'k.

AT RESIDENCE

No. 338 INDIANA STREET.

The entire Furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising a general assortment of Parlor, Diningroom, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, being a very full assortment.

The above goods are in good order, and every article must be sold and must be removed on the day of sale.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Aucts.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY, April 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the late Dr. Pitney,

At 115 Michigan Avenue,

The entire Furniture of said house, consisting of Parlor, Diningroom, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c.

ALSO,

The Carriage and Harnesses. Sale positive and without reserve.

By order of the Executors.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted on the South Side. A bedroom, with or without board. Address P. O. Box 3366.

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman and wife on the South Side, north of Twelfth street. Wabash or Michigan avenue preferred. Address P. O. Drawer 6391.

BOARDING—Wanted by a young lady where she can give lessons on the piano for her board. Will bring a piano with her. Can give good references. Address "G A M," Box 138, Chicago.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board, at 51 South Carpenter street, between Madison and Washington streets.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man in a commission house, railroad office, or wholesale house. Writes a rapid, good hand, and in other respects is every way capable of filling a position of trust. Address "M. D. M.," Tribune office.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO, via MISSOURI RIVER.—Montana and Idaho Transportation Line. The new, light draught steamer [illegible] will leave St. Louis for Fort Benton, May 1st, 1865; Steamer FANNY OGDEN, [illegible] We expect to send a boat [illegible] the months of April and May, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month to sell the IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $15. This Machine will stitch, fell, tuck, bind, cord, quilt and embroider. Makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH; every second stitch can be cut and the cloth cannot be pulled apart. Each Machine warranted five year. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 860, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room 23, P. O. Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—Agents—Male or female. $5 to $10 per day can be made in a light and pleasant business. Only $5 to $10 capital required. Any person whose time is not fully occupied will find this a fine opportunity for business. Profits over 200 per cent. Send two red stamps for particulars. Address E. PIERCE, Box 2354, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For some of the most popular and rapidly selling agency books extant, among which are "Morgan and his Captors," "Scott's Chronicles of the Rebellion," "Kirkwalder's History of the Rebellion," &c. Apply to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—$100 per month to sell the "Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine." Price $18. Every machine warranted for five years. This machine will stitch, fell, hem, tuck, cord, quilt and embroider beautifully. Makes the Elastic Lock stitch—the best stitch for family use. We are selling the "Original Common Sense Machine," small size, at a reduced price. Address A. GRANT & CO., Post Office Block, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4026.

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $200 per month everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18, fully warranted for three years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the celebrated "lock stitch." We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on R. B. BUSH & CO. Reception rooms 79 and 81 Dearborn street, (second floor,) Chicago, Ill. Caution—Do not be imposed upon by parties palming off worthless machines under the same name. They are miserable counterfeits and an imposition on the public.

WANTED—Agents—For the great book, Life and Death in Rebel Prisons. Enclose stamp for circular. Soldiers, Ladies, any one can sell it. A. KIDDER, 88 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Rabettinian System of Penmanship and Babbettinian Pens in every county in the West. Rare inducements offered, and agents can make large wages. HAMLIN & HOWARD, General Agents, 81 and 83 South Water street, corner of State.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day male or female, having a capital of $3 to $5, can clear $50 per week, at home, in a light, honorable business. Persons having a few hours daily to spare, can learn the particulars, by enclosing two stamps and addressing R. WAYVELL, Box 4781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the best steel engravings of Abraham Lincoln, Seward, Sherman, Grant, Sheridan and others, now published. Sent everywhere by mail for 50 cents each. Sent by Express in beautiful oval frames, glass, cord and tassle complete, for $2.00. GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In every City and Town in the United States and Canada, to sell my splendid steel engraving of President Lincoln, considered by all Mr. Lincoln's friends the most accurate likeness of him of any that has been published. Sample sent by mail on receipt of $2.50. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, and immediate possession given—a good two-story Frame House and Lot. The lot is 25 feet front by 118, and the house contains 8 rooms and summer kitchen, pantry and clothes room. For particulars, inquire on the premises, 84 West Harrison street. The above property will rent to pay 20 per cent on the purchase.

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue, north of Twentieth street, a neat, well-built, two-story House and Lot, 25x120 to 24 foot alley, with barn and all necessary improvements. Nearly new and in good order. Immediate possession. Price $5,500. Terms to suit. Address "D. X.," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A new Brick House of eleven rooms, finely finished throughout, and lot 50 feet front, on Michigan avenue, near Ringgold or 22d street.

Frame House and Lot, 260 North Lasalle street, near Hinsdale. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap, or to Rent, a beautiful Cottage containing 10 rooms, with lot 25x180 to a 16 foot alley, on Prairie avenue, just south of 26th street. E. ANTHONY, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—At Evanston, for four days, the Dwelling House formerly occupied by A. T. Sherman. A green house and finely ornamented grounds. Inquire of P. JUDSON.

FOR SALE—A nice new Frame Cottage House of six rooms and Lot 25 by 180 feet on Calumet avenue, near Rio Grande or Twenty-sixth street. Price $2,000. Immediate possession given. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and Lot 50x125, on Park ave, near the Park, $7,000; one at $6,000, and one at $3,000. Also a number of other Houses in every part of the city. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Lease for one year of a well established Meat Market, doing a good business. Also, a tenement attached. Furniture all new. Price $1,000. T. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—A lot 50 by 125 feet with cottage house, on the S. W. corner of West Adams and Paulina streets. Apply at 39 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—House and Lot 77 Third avenue, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A Country Store, with an established trade, doing a good retail trade. (Cause of selling failing health.) Also house and lot. Inquire at 11 Clark street, up-stairs, or direct P. O. Box 2150 Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the Cottage House and Lot 32 O'Brien street, near Halsted. Water in kitchen. Inquire on the premises, or to WM. FARRELL, P. O. Box 2088.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—To Physicians, for sale, the lease, fixtures, medicines, office furniture, library, instruments, preparations, and everything connected with a respectable specialty and an established business, paying the present proprietor over $500 cash per month. All office business. The office is in the heart of the city, rent low, four fine rooms handsomely furnished, and well arranged, will be sold low for cash. The present proprietor will remain in the city and will assist and direct the purchaser in all things pertaining to the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, P. O. Drawer 6176.

FOR SALE—Saloon, Boarding House, Fixtures and Lease, in a splendid location, and now doing a good business. For particulars apply at No. 13 South Market street.

FOR SALE—A Saloon and Eating House, one of the best stands in the city. Stock and fixtures cheap. Apply at 33 West Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—The lease, fixtures and stock of the City Hotel, at Kankakee, with [illegible] Tables doing a good business. Apply at 131 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for making money. The entire stock, fixtures, materials and building of an established Soap Factory in this city, with the knowledge of making several new and superior Soaps. May be had cheap for cash. Ground rent very low. For particulars apply to T. H. BELFIELD, No. 10 P. O. Block, opp. Post Office.

FOR SALE—A first class Horse, Buggy and Harness. Inquire of Mr. [illegible], 48 Lake street. The horse can be seen at Dutton's stable.

FOR SALE—Schooner Hero for sale cheap. Apply to B. F. DAVISON, corner South Water and Clark sts., Room No. 1, Wheeler's Building, (up-stairs,) Chicago.

FOR SALE—The Flouring Mill in the city of Ottawa, known as the "Exchange Mills," three run of stone, all in good condition and for sale at a bargain. Inquire of E. EAMES.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash. Stock and Fixtures of a first class Grocery, doing a fine trade. Location first rate. Capital required about $1,800. Inquire of S. DELAMATER & CO., Room 18, Reynolds Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a first class open Buggy, made to order one year ago, but never used. Also, a set of Single Harness, quite new. Can be seen between 1 and 2 o'clock. Inquire at 179 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A 25 [illegible] Stationary Steam Engine, second hand; 10 inch cylinder, 26 inch stroke; fly wheel 9 feet diameter; pulley 38 inch diameter; 3 inch force pump and counter shaft. All in complete order. Inquire of GEO. HARRIS & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—6 horse power Portable Engine; No. 1 Moulding Machine, "Smith's" No. 2 Mortising Machine, "Smith's" No. 1 [illegible] Machine, "Smith's" 3 Iron Lathes, 1 Wood Lathe, Boring Machine, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, &c. Also, 1 new Wax Thread Sewing Machine.

Agents wanted to sell the "Excelsior Reaper and Mower" for the Southern half of Wisconsin and the following Counties in Illinois, viz: Cook, DuPage, Kane, DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside, Ogle, Boone, Lake, Winnebago, McHenry. Good references required. STODDARD, COOK & CO., 32 and 34 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Top Buggy, in good condition, at Smith's Livery Stable, 187 and 189 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Parlor furniture for sale at 253 Wolcott street, chairs, sofas, &c., as good as new. Will be sold at a bargain if taken before May first. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A two-seated Family Carriage, or will exchange for a second-hand Open Buggy. Inquire at J. H. KLINE, 32 North Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, the Fire-proof Stone Grain Warehouse, at Rochelle, (formerly Lane,) Ogle Co., Ill. It is in perfect order, has a capacity for 30,000 bushels of wheat. Possession given immediately. Any one wishing to engage in the grain business can here find a first class warehouse very cheap, at one of the best grain points in the State. Inquire of H. BURLINGAME, Rochelle, or of Messrs. WENTWORTH & HIBBARD, No. 213 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ills.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. Two 8-horse power, new, and of Eames's manufacture. Richards' Corn Sheller Works, 190 and 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines. One 25-horse second hand, one 25 to 30 horse new and one 50 horse, new, with or without boilers and fixtures. Richards' Corn Sheller Works, 190 and 192 Washington street.

FOR SALE—One eight horse power Portable Engine, in first class running order, cheap for cash, at 113 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares of the [illegible] Company of Canada West. Frederic A. Van Dyke, Jr., President; [illegible], Vice President; John W. [illegible], Treasurer. [illegible] Subscription list now opened at our office on Market, between Madison and Washington streets, where a full description of this Company's property, location, &c., can be had. DUNHAM, CRANE & CO.

FOR SALE—Cheap, or to Rent, one-half of the [illegible] Water Power at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Estimated to be sufficient to drive 25 run of [illegible] Good Dam, rock bottom and banks, [illegible] on each side of river. Also, a Flouring and Grist Mill of six runs of stone, having a greater [illegible] capacity than any other mill in the State [illegible] Also, a new Muley Saw Mill, doing a fine business. [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—On the 19th, a Newfoundland Dog, which the owner can have by [illegible]

FOUND—Taken up by the subscriber, a small [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Ladies to learn the use of India ink and water color photographs. A trial lesson, steady employment, and good pay given. No. 17 Lasalle street, Room 2. G. KONINGSBERG & CO.

WANTED—An active intelligent boy, some 16 years old, to work at light manufacturing. Must be [illegible]. One residing with his parents preferred. Inquire at 42 West Randolph street, third floor.

WANTED—Immediately, at the American and German Employment Association, all kinds of help. Situations procured for [illegible] Correspondence from the country solicited. Orders promptly attended to. Call and examine. Situations open at 120 South Clark street, [illegible] (up-stairs.) WRIGHT, HICKEY & CO.

WANTED—To buy an entire or part interest in a good retail [illegible] store, with or without stock. Address "S. A. B.," Tribune office.

WANTED—At Intelligence Office, Room 6, 144 South Water street, [illegible] hands, laborers, book-keepers, porters, girls and [illegible] to all situations. Applicants by letter enclose [illegible] SUTHERLAND & CO.

WANTED—By an experienced Book-Keeper, an engagement in a first-class [illegible] References unexceptionable. Address "[illegible] B.," Box 41.

WANTED—1 good Book-keeper, [illegible] Salesmen, 1 entry clerk and 1 good [illegible] Other good situations open at the Mercantile [illegible] ment Agency, 33 Dearborn street, Room 1, (up stairs). All persons out of employment should [illegible] this is the most reliable office in the city [illegible] chants supplied with book-keepers, salesmen, &c., free of charge.

WANTED—Correspondence.

Three "young bloods" of respectability and good standing in society, with large, warm and loving hearts [illegible], wish to hear from a host of [illegible] fair daughters. Object fun or love. Please [illegible] "WILL," "FRANK," or "HARRY," Box 323 [illegible] saw, Indiana.

WANTED.—Matrimonial.—To make the acquaintance of any pretty young lady, by a good looking young man. [illegible] here on a visit. Address, Tribune office, "A. R. A."

FOR SALE—Silver Leaf Maples, Lombardy Poplars, Silver Leaf Poplars, Balm of Gilead and American Arborvite. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Randolph street, No. 9.

WANTED—Correspondence.

Look out for the draft. A call for 300,000 letters from the young ladies of the North. Any one can be exempt by addressing the undersigned for twelve months. All letters received promptly attended to. Address "WILLIE," P. O. Box 1383, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—By a gentleman, wife and two children, two rooms with board, on the West Side. Address, stating terms and [illegible] tion, P. O. Box 1194, Chicago.

WANTED.—Employment wanted by a young man, writes a good hand and is not afraid to work either in city or country. Address "A Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good second-hand open Buggy. Address, for five days, "C. D.," care ASHDEL PIERCE, on Lake street, bet. Wabash avenue.

WANTED—To Salesmen. We wish to make arrangements with a salesman traveling in Wisconsin, Michigan, and upon the Illinois Central railroad, to solicit orders upon commission for valuable goods, the samples being light and compact. Address P. O. BOX 738, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Notice. All girls out of employment can have Situations immediately—such as cooks, chambermaids, and dining-room work in hotels; also a woman to take care of child at her own house. Apply to MRS. DAVIS, 115 South Clark street, Room 21, up stairs.

WANTED—Two first class Dry Goods Clerks; also a man to deliver books in the State of Wisconsin; also a man to carve and wait in a hotel, young men to canvass for very [illegible] which can earn from $3 to $5 per day; man and wife on a farm; 25 men on farms; book-keepers, clerks, men and porters to register their names for situations. Merchants, hotel keepers, farmers and families supplied with help, male or female, free of charge. Apply at 115 South Clark street, Room 21, up stairs. Drawer 6390.

WANTED—Board by a lady who, having a piano, would like to give instructions in part payment for board. Address "[illegible] H.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Any person in want of a first class Nurse, for ladies only, please address "MRS. M. A. B.," Harlem, or Chicago P. O. P. S.—None but those able and willing to pay need apply.

WANTED—To rent a small Tenement of two or three rooms, for a family of two. Rent in advance, if desired. Address, for [illegible] week, TENANT, P. O. Box 60.

WANTED—Board and two Unfurnished Rooms, with a genteel family, for a gentleman, wife and child, four years old, in vicinity of Division and Clark streets. Address "M.," P. O. Box 749, Chicago.

WANTED—Correct and improved photographs of J. WILKES BOOTH, the assassin, furnished to agents at $3 per dozen; sample copies 5 cents each. All orders promptly attended to. Address WALTER CALVIN & CO., P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—$150,000 in money, in sums of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000, from each person, as subscription to an [illegible] Company to be formed. Said money will be refunded for one-half of the stocks belonging to each subscriber, within four months from the day of deposit. U. S. 7-30 Government bonds will be deposited as collateral security for the faithful performance of said contract. For further information address Lock Box 6909, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Help, etc. One book-keeper, two clerks, four traveling agents, one bar tender, two driver, one brakesman, five waiters. Other good situations open. All persons out of employment apply to the Chicago Commercial Employment Agency, 194 South Clark street, Room 5. If by mail, inclose 25 cents. Merchants supplied with book-keepers, clerks, drivers, porters, &c., free of charge. M. BARRETT & CO.

WANTED—Every one that is troubled with Corns to call at 122 South Clark street, where they can consult DR. CLEMENT upon their treatment, free of charge.

WANTED—Situation—To do upstairs work, by a young woman, having good city references. Address "J. B.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Medical Partner. A well-educated young physician, of good address and business ability, can purchase an interest in an established business, which requires the services of two men, for $2,000. Address P. O. Box 2842, with name and reference.

WANTED—Any good person wishing to take a fatherless boy to raise can do so by calling at No. 53 Indiana street. He is ten years of age, and honest and intelligent.

WANTED—Two or three good Operators on Grover & Baker's manufacturing machine. GILBERT HUBBARD & Co., 205 South Water street.

WANTED—Wet Nurse. Apply at 329 North Lasalle street, between Schiller and Oak streets.

WANTED—To rent a comfortable Dwelling House, having eight or ten rooms, in a pleasant locality, on the South Side. Address Drawer 6008, Chicago.

WANTED—To rent by two sisters, two or three unfurnished rooms, or a portion of a house, in a central locality on the North or West Sides. Address P. O. Box 1319.

WANTED—A partner to establish a grocery, by a young man who understands the business [illegible] Address "[illegible] F.," Tribune office, stating capital and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A good colored washer and ironer. Apply at [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Compositors. A man capable of taking charge of book work, also a first-class job compositor. Steady and permanent employment. DEAN & OTTAWAY, [illegible] Lake street.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk. A young man who understands the [illegible] business. Apply at the corner of Rush and [illegible]

WANTED—By a business man, with $5,000, an interest in some well established business in the city of Chicago. Partnership [illegible] Address P. O. Box 2780, references exchanged.

WANTED—I want a partner in a light, permanent, handsomely paying wholesale trade, who can command some [illegible] 125 South Jefferson street.

WANTED—To rent, by a gentleman and wife (without children) [illegible] in good location, on South Side, [illegible] six or twelve months, [illegible] with board, with a private family, or where [illegible] two boarders [illegible] "G.," P. O. Box 918, or No. 2 Board of Trade.

WANTED—15 or 20 wood shoppers can find steady employment and good wages, by calling at E. W. PORTER'S Drug store, [illegible] Dearborn street.

WANTED—A Partner to manufacture one of the best Agricultural Implements in use. Capital required from $1,000 to [illegible] Address Post Office Box 1512, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the [illegible] richly embellished work [illegible] experience of a woman in hospitals [illegible] the fields, as nurse, [illegible] employed by the Christian Commission, and [illegible] share of the profits of the work to be [illegible] wounded soldiers. [illegible] turned and disabled soldiers, will find a rare chance to make money in the sale of this new and thrilling work. For terms and territory, address [illegible] STODDARD & CO., 188 Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED—A Miller. A [illegible] can [illegible] one who is active and [illegible] and can write. Married man preferred. [illegible] Ottawa, Ill.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A Country [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine Brick [illegible] Houses in Springfield, Ill. [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—For the [illegible] [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible] [illegible]